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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

CONTROL ORDERS ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

(RELATING TO CIVIL SUPPLIES)

CORRECTED UP TO
1ST MARCH 1950

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PREFACE.

Several Control Orders relating to Civil Supplies and Agricultural requirements like manures have been issued by the Madras Government from time to time. These Control Orders derive their authority from the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946) or the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXIX of 1949). The need for bringing these orders together within the pages of a single book for purposes of reference has long been felt by the Government and the public and this publication has been brought out to meet this need. The Orders have been brought up to 1st March 1950. Companion volumes to this publication are (1) the Intensive Procurement Manual, (2) the Rationing Manual and (3) the Rural Rationing Pamphlet which are also being printed. All these publications will be available for sale to the public with the Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
3rd October 1950.

M. A. KUTTALALINGAM PILLAI,
Secretary to Government,
Food and Agriculture Department.

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(1)

Foodgrains—Flour—Flour of foodgrains and tapioca—Use in making paste or starch Control—Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) (*d*) and (*j*) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY.-603 (2)-I, dated the 21st October 1946, His Excellency the Governor of Madras, hereby makes the following order :—

ORDER.

1. (*a*) This Order may be called the Madras Flour (Use in making Paste or Starch) Prohibition Order, 1947.

(*b*) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

(*c*) It shall come into force on the 7th January 1947.

2. In this Order 'flour' means tapioca flour and the flour of any of the foodgrains mentioned in the schedule to this Order.

3. No person shall use flour for making paste or starch:

Provided that this clause shall not apply to flour condemned as unfit for human or animal consumption and permitted, by a written order, to be used in making paste or starch by the City Rationing Officer, Madras, or District Supply Officer, District Rationing Officer, or Assistant Rationing Officer, acting within his jurisdiction.

4. The City Rationing Officer, Madras, the District Supply Officers, the District Rationing Officers, Assistant Rationing Officers, the Commissioner of Labour, the Chief Inspector of Factories, Inspectors of Factories and District Labour Officers may with a view to securing compliance with this Order, enter and search or authorize any person to enter and search any premises within their respective jurisdictions, where paste or starch is being made or used.

5. The Provincial Government may by special or general order exempt from the operation of clause 3 any person or class of persons in regard to the use of any specified kind of flour for making paste or starch.

SCHEDULE.

1 Wheat and wheat products [including atta, maida, rawa, sooji and bran Triticum spp. inclusive of the different species].

2 Rice in the husk (paddy) (*Oryza Sataiva*).

3 Rice husked (*Oryza Sataiva*).

4 Maize (*Zea, mays*).

5 Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*).

6 Bajra (*Pennisetumt typhoides*).

7 Gram any variety (*Cicer ariedinum*).

8. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).

9 Ragi or mandua (*Eleusine coracana*).

10 Rahar (*Cajarus indicus*).

11 Masur (*Leans esculenta or Ervum lens*).

12 Kodra (Kodon) (*Pasapalum croriculatum*).

13 Korra (*Tenai Setaria italica*).

(2)

Civil Supplies—Rice—The Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order, 1947.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) (*a*) (*i*) and (*j*) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946) read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603(2)-I, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act, and in supersession of the Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order, 1945, published with Development Department Notification, dated the 26th November 1945, at pages 223–225 of the Supplement to Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th November 1945, as subsequently amended, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following order:—

ORDER.

1. (1) This Order may be called the Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order, 1947.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

(3) It shall come into force on the 22nd May 1947.

2. (1) On and after the date on which this Order comes into force, no person shall mill rice by power-driven machinery except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued in that behalf by the Collector of the district.

(2) In the matter of issuing or refusing to issue a licence, the District Collector shall be guided by such general or special orders as the Provincial Government may from time to time issue to him in this behalf.

3. Applications for licences under this Order shall be made in Form I in the schedule to this Order.

4. Licences issued under this Order shall be in Form II in the schedule to this Order.

5. No person who is the holder of a licence issued under this Order shall contravene any of the conditions of the licence. If any such person contravenes any of the said conditions, then, without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against him, his licence may be cancelled or suspended by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, or any other officer authorized by him in this behalf.

5-A. The licensee shall maintain accounts in respect of the aforesaid business in such manner as may be prescribed, from time to time, by the Collector of the district or any other officer authorized by him in this behalf by a general or special order.

6. Any person authorized by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, or by the Collector of the district may enter upon and inspect any premises in which he has reason to believe that the milling of rice is taking place.

7. Every person who is the holder of a licence issued under this Order shall comply with any directions that may be given to him by the Collector of the district or any officer authorized by him in this behalf in regard to repairs or adjustments to the machinery or in regard to the milling or remilling of rice.

8. Notwithstanding anything contained in clause 5, the Provincial Government may, in special circumstances, without giving any previous notice or without assigning any reason, suspend or cancel a licence issued under this Order.

9. If any person who is the holder of a licence issued under this Order or his agent or servant or any other person who can reasonably be presumed to have been acting on his behalf contravenes any of the provisions of this Order or any of the conditions of the licence then, without prejudice to any other punishment to which the holder of the licence or his agent or servant or other person may be liable, any Court trying such contravention shall direct that any stocks of rice together with the containers and coverings thereof in respect of which the Court is satisfied that such provision has been contravened, shall be forfeited to His Majesty, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the court is of opinion that

such direction should not be made in respect of the whole or any part of such stocks.

10. (1) All proceedings commenced or deemed to have been commenced and all action taken or deemed to have been taken under the Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order, 1945, shall be deemed to have been commenced or taken under the corresponding provision, if any, of this Order and shall, so far as may be, be continued accordingly.

(2) All licences issued or deemed to have been issued under the said Order and in force immediately before the commencement of this order shall be deemed for all the purposes of this order to be licences issued under this order.

SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

[*See* Clause 3.]

Form of application for licence.

1 Applicant's name and address

2 Place where the rice mill is situated.
(Name of the mill, if any.)

3 Postal address of the mill

I declare that I am the Proprietor/Manager of the rice mill covered by this application. I have carefully read the Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order, 1947, and the conditions of the licence in Form II in the Schedule to the said order and I agree to abide by them.

Dated.

Signature of applicant.

FORM II.

[*See* Clause 4.]

[*Licence under the Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order*, 1947.]

Subject to the provisions of the Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order, 1947, and to the terms and conditions of this licence is/are hereby authorized to carry on the business of milling paddy.

2. The licensee shall carry on the aforesaid business at the following place :—

NOTE.—Where the same person carries on the business of milling paddy in more than one place, a separate licence shall be obtained in respect of each such place and the returns referred to in paragraph 3 shall be submitted separately for each such place.

3. He shall submit to the licensing authority returns in Form III in the Schedule to the Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order, 1947, of the stocks, receipts, production, deliveries and balance of paddy and rice every month so as to reach the said authority not later than the 10th of the succeeding month. He shall also submit to the licensing authority an annual return in the same form with suitable modification for each fasli year (July-June) so as to reach the said authority not later than the 15th July of the succeeding fasli year.

4. The licensee shall process rice (husked paddy) in such a manner as to produce rice which will conform to such specifications as the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, may from time to time, prescribe in this behalf by a general or special order.

5. The licensee shall give all facilities at all reasonable times to any person authorized by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, or by the Collector of the district for the inspection of his accounts and stocks of paddy and rice wheresoever they may be kept and for taking samples of such paddy or rice for examination.

6. Contravention of any of the conditions of this licence whether by the licensee or by his agent or servant or any other person who can reasonably be presumed to have been acting on his behalf, will render the licence liable to cancellation or suspension without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against the licensee.

Dated

Licensing authority.

FORM III.

(*See* Paragraph 3 of Form II.)

Return of stocks, receipts, production, deliveries and balance of paddy and rice for the month of

Name.

Address.

Licence number.

Month of

Particulars.	Quantities in imperial maunds. Paddy.	Rice. *	Broken rice.	Bran.
1 Stock at the beginning of the month ..				
2 Quantity of paddy received for milling during the month.				
3 Total of items 1 and 2, paddy only ..				
4 Quantity of paddy actually milled during the month.				
5 Quantities of rice, broken rice and bran produced by milling the quantity in item 4.				
6 Total (of items 1 and 5) rice, broken rice and bran.				
7 Quantities delivered or otherwise removed during the month.				
8 Stock at the end of the month ..				

* Rice processed in accordance with condition 4 of the licence.

Signature of the licensee.

(3)

Civil Supplies—Procurement—Paddy and rice—Control of rice mills—All districts in the Province—Appointment of District Collectors as authorized controllers of rice mills—Orders—Issued.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (4) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, No. C.G. 603 (2) IV, dated the 22nd February 1947, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby authorizes, in supersession of the Food Department Notification, dated the 18th April 1947, published at page 326 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 29th April 1947, the Collector for the time being of each district in the Province of Madras to issue directions to the owner or person in charge of each of the rice mills situated in the district with regard to—

(i) the quantity of paddy belonging to the producers and to the procuring agents appointed by him which the mill should hull;

(ii) the period within which such paddy should be hulled and the rice delivered;

(iii) the specification and the quantity of the rice to be so delivered; and

(iv) the sharing of the by-products arising from the milling of such paddy; and the owner or person in charge of the mill shall comply with all such directions.

(4)

Civil Supplies—Paddy and rice—Milling in statutorily rationed areas in the Province—Control—Orders—Issued.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (2) (*a*) and (*d*) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2) 1., dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act, and with the prior concurrence of the Government of India, and in supersession of the notification, dated 24th August 1945, by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, published at page 563 of Part II of the *Fort St. George*

Gazette, dated the 28th August 1945, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following order:—

ORDER.

1. (*a*) No owner or other person in charge of a mill in any area of this Province in which rationing is enforced by statutory orders shall mill paddy brought to it for milling, except on production of the authority or authorities specified in the schedule to this order.

(*b*) The owner or other person in charge of a mill shall maintain accounts in the following form for the quantity so milled each day:—

(i) Number of the permit or ration card or authorization or licence.
(ii) Name of the person who brings paddy and his address.
(iii) The quantity of paddy brought for hulling.
(iv) The quantity of resultant rice.
(v) Remarks.

(*c*) The accounts shall be open to inspection by the Rationing Officer, the Grain Purchase Officer, and Officers of the Revenue department of and above the grade of Deputy Tahsildar.

2. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Order then, without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any Court trying such contravention shall direct that any stocks of rice of paddy together with the containers and coverings thereof, in respect of which the Court is satisfied that such provision has been contravened shall be forfeited to His Majesty, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the Court is of opinion that such direction should not be made in respect of the whole or any part of such stocks.

3. All proceedings commenced and all action taken under the order hereby superseded shall be deemed to have been commenced or taken under the corresponding provision if any of this order and shall, so far as may be, be continued accordingly.

SCHEDULE.

Class of persons.	Nature of permit.
Landholders who are ration card holders	Permit issued by the Tahsildar or the Rationing Officer under which they import or retain the produce of their lands.
Other cardholders	Ration cards possessed by them.
Authorized wholesalers selected for distribution of rice for rationed areas, for rural areas and for deficit areas	Authorization issued by the Rationing Officer under clause 3 of the Madras Rationing Order, 1945 and the licence issued by the Commercial Tax Officer under the Madras Foodgrains Control Order No. II of 1945.
Other class of persons	Special permits issued by the Rationing Officer or Tahsildar (including Deputy Tahsildars) or Grain Purchase Officers or Taluk Supply Officers or Firka Supply Officers or Revenue Inspectors concerned.

(5)

Foodgrains—Milling in non-statutorily rationed areas in the Province—Control—Orders—Issued.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (2) (*a*) and (*d*) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603/(2)-1, dated 21st October 1946 and section 17 (2) of the said Act and with prior concurrence of the Government of India and in supersession of the notifications issued by the Collectors prohibiting all rice mill located outside the statutory rationed areas from milling paddy except in accordance with a permit granted by an authority authorized in this behalf

and published in the District Gazettes concerned, His Excellency the Governor of Madras makes the following order:—

ORDER.

1. No owner or other person in charge of a mill in any of the taluks mentioned in Schedule I to this order or outside the areas in which rationing is enforced by statutory orders in the Malabar and the Nilgiris districts shall mill paddy brought to it for milling, except on production of the authority or authorities specified in Schedule II to this order.

2. The owner or other person in charge of a mill shall maintain accounts in the following form for the quantity so milled each day:—

I. (In the case of cardholders or non-producers)—
(1) Number of permit or ration card or authorization or licence.
(2) Name of the person who brings paddy and his address.
(3) The quantity of paddy brought for milling.
(4) The quantity of resultant rice.
(5) Remarks.

II. (In the case of producers and receivers of rent)—
(1) Date of hulling.
(2) Name of permit-holder.
(3) Number and date of permit.
(4) Quantity of paddy hulled.
(5) Resultant rice.
(6) Remarks (initials of the miller).

3. The accounts shall be open to inspection by the Rationing Officers and Officers of the Revenue Department of and above the rank of Revenue Inspector.

4. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this order, then without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any court, trying such contravention shall direct that any stock of rice or paddy together with the containers and coverings thereof in respect of which the Court is satisfied that such provision has been contravened shall be forfeited to His Majesty, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the Court is of opinion that such direction should not be made in respect of the whole or any part of such stocks as the case may be.

5. All proceedings commenced and all action taken under the orders hereby superseded shall be deemed to have been commenced or taken under the corresponding provision, if any, of this order and shall, so far as may be, be continued accordingly.

SCHEDULE I.

1 Eluru, Tanuku, Tadepalligudem, Bhimavaram and Narasapur taluks of the West Godavari district.

2 Kakinada, Amalapuram, Razole and Ramachandrapuram taluks of the East Godavari district.

3 Gudivada, Bandar, Kaikalur, Divi, Vijayavada and Gannavaram taluks of the Krishna district.

4 Nellore and Kovvur taluks of the Nellore district.

5 Tenali, Repalle and Bapatla taluks of the Guntur district.

6 All taluks of the Tanjore district.

7 Chidambaram taluk of the South Arcot district.

8 Taluks and parts of taluks comprised in the "Periyar area" of the Mathurai district.

9 All taluks in the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and South Kanara.

SCHEDULE II.

Class of persons.	Nature of permit.
1 Producers or receivers of rent in kind who are not ration cardholders.	Permits issued by Tahsildars (including Deputy Tahsildars) or Taluk Supply Officers or Firka Supply Officers or Revenue Inspectors or Rationing Officers concerned.
2 Ration cardholders in the districts of the Nilgiris and Malabar.	Ration cards possessed by them.

Class of persons.	Nature of permit.
3 Authorized wholesalers selected for the distribution of rice in rural areas.	Authorization issued by the Tahsildars (including Deputy Tahsildars) or Taluk Supply Officers and licences issued by the Commercial Tax Officers under the Madras Foodgrains Control Order No. II of 1945.
Other class of persons	Special permits issued by Tahsildars (including Deputy Tahsildars) or Taluk Supply Officers.

(6)

Foodgrains—Milling—Wheat—Under-milling restriction on the output of bran.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) (*d*) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY 603 (2)-I, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following order in supersession of the Order published with Development Department Notification No. 747, dated the 27th October 1945, at page 744 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th November 1945, as subsequently amended:—

ORDER.

1. All flour mills situated within the Province of Madras shall, when milling wheat, restrict the output of bran to five per cent of the whole wheat.

2. All proceedings commenced or deemed to have been commenced, and all action taken or deemed to have been taken under the Order hereby superseded shall be deemed to have been commenced or taken under this Order and shall, so far as may be, be continued accordingly.

(7)

Foodgrains—Movements—The Madras Foodgrains (Movement Control) Order, 1947.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) (*d*) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946) read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-I., dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following order in supersession of the Madras Foodgrains (Movement Control) Order, 1945, published with Development Department Notification, dated the 26th October 1945, at pages 77-78 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 6th November 1945:—

ORDER.

1. (1) This Order may be called the Madras Foodgrains (Movement Control) Order, 1947.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "Export" means to take out of the Province of Madras to any other Province in British India or any Indian States not being Pudukkottah, Sandur or Banganapalle.

(*aa*) "Import" means to bring into the State of Madras from any place outside it, but does not include bringing into it—

(i) on the authority of a permit issued by any State Government or Administration in India; or

(ii) on the authority of the Government of India,

(*b*) " Commissioner " means the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, and includes any person authorized by him to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on him by this Order.

(*c*) " Foodgrains " means any of the foodgrains specified in Schedule I to this Order and includes any products of those foodgrains including bran and husk.

3. (1) No person shall export or import any foodgrains except under and in accordance with a permit issued in that behalf by the Commissioner which shall be in the form in Schedule II to this Order:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to the export or import of--

(*a*) any foodgrains or product thereof specified in Schedule III to this Order up to the limit specified therein, when it is carried by a bona fide traveller as part of his luggage, or

(*b*) any foodgrains under and in accordance with a permit duly issued, before the coming into force of this Order, by the Provincial Government or by any officer authorized by them, or

(*c*) any foodgrains constituting the stores or equipment of any vessel plying on a coasting run from any place in the Province of Madras to any place in India outside the Province, or

(*d*) any millets, bengalgram, barley or paddy seeds intended for sowing purposes, under and in accordance with a certificate issued by an officer of the Madras Agricultural Department not below the rank of District Agricultural Officer to the effect that they are intended for bona fide sowing purposes:

Provided further that the Commissioner may, by general or special order, exempt from the provisions of this clause export or import of foodgrains to such extent, in such manner and for such period as may be specified in the Order.

(2) If it appears to the Commissioner that a permit issued by him under sub-clause (1) is not likely to be utilized or that there are sufficient reasons requiring its cancellation, he may cancel the permit and on such cancellation the holder of the permit shall forthwith return the permit to the authorities issuing it.

4. Applications for permits to export or import foodgrains shall be made in writing to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and shall contain full and true particulars of the following:—

(i) Name of consignor.

(ii) Name of consignee.

(iii) Quantity and nature of consignment.

(iv) Port or railway station of despatch (including district and State in which it is situated).

(v) Port or railway station of destination (including district and State in which it is situated).

(vi) Price at which the foodgrains included in the consignment have been sold/purchased.

5. Where any foodgrains are exported or imported by rail in accordance with a permit issued by the Commissioner the permit-holder shall deliver the permit to the station-master of the station of export or import, on completion of the despatch or receipt, as the case may be, of the quantity therein mentioned, with the entries in respect of each consignment showing the quantity despatched or received and the date of despatch or receipt duly certified by the station-master on the permit.

6. Where any foodgrains are exported or imported by sea in accordance with a permit issued by the Commissioner, the consignor shall deliver the permit to the Customs Collector.

7. Where any foodgrains are exported or imported otherwise than by rail or by sea, in accordance with a permit issued by the Commissioner, the permit shall be disposed of in accordance with such instructions as the Commissioner may indicate on the permit.

8. Any Revenue Officer not below the rank of Revenue Inspector or any Police Officer not below the rank of Head Constable may stop at all reasonable

times any vehicle within his jurisdiction and search the same and seize the articles in respect of which he has reason to believe that a contravention of this order has been committed:

Provided that in exercising the power of search, due regard shall be paid by such officer to the social and religious customs of the occupants of the vehicle.

9. If any person contravenes the provisions of the permit, then without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any court trying such contravention shall direct that any stock of foodgrains, together with the containers and coverings thereof, in respect of which the court is satisfied that the said provisions have been contravened shall be forfeited to His Majesty unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the Court is of opinion that such direction should not be made in respect of the whole or any part of such stock.

10. (1) All proceedings commenced or deemed to have been commenced under the Madras Foodgrains (Movement Control) Order, 1945, and all action taken or deemed to have been taken under that Order, shall be deemed to have been commenced or taken under this Order, and shall, so far as may be, be continued accordingly.

(2) All permits issued under the said Order and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order shall be deemed for all the purposes of this Order to be permits issued under this Order.

SCHEDULE I.

[*See* Clause 2 (*c*).]

Paddy.	Bengalgram.	Barley (other than imported barley).
Rice.	Bajra (Cumbu).	
Wheat.	Korra.	Maize.
Jowar (Cholam).	Ragi (Varagu, Varigalu, Samai).	Rye.

SCHEDULE II.

Permit to export/import.

[Clause 3 (1) of the Madras Foodgrains (Movement Control) Order, 1947.]

P. No.
Product.
Quantity.
Consignor.
Address.
Station of despatch and district and State.
Mode of despatch.
Period of validity.
Consignee.
Address.
Station to which booked and district and State.

Dated ***Commissioner.***

Conditions of permit.

1. This permit is not transferable.

2. It is liable to be cancelled without notice at the absolute discretion of the issuing authority.

3. It is valid only for one month from the date stated in the permit as the date on which the permit begins to be valid.

4. Any permit that is taken out but is not utilized should be returned immediately to the issuing authority.

5. Every permit holder shall furnish correctly such information as may be demanded from him and shall carry out such instructions as may be given to him from time to time by the Commissioner in this behalf.

6. The issue of this permit does not entitle the holder to claim movement in rail priority.

SCHEDULE III.

[*See* Proviso (*a*) to clause 3 (1).]

Paddy.	Rice. } 2 Madras measures.
Wheat.	Bajra (Cumbu). } 2 Madras measures.
Jowar (Cholam).	Ragi. } 2 Madras measures.
Korra.	Maize. } 2 Madras measures.
Barley (other than imported pearl barley).	Wheat products 20 lb.
Rye.	Bengalgram.—½ Madras measure.

(8)

Foodgrains—Movements within the Province—Inter-district and intra-district movement—Regulations.

I

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (2) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-I, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following orders regarding the movement of foodgrains within the Province in supersession of all previous orders on the subject issued by the Government of Madras, the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, and the Collectors of the districts.

The supersession of the orders aforesaid shall not affect proceedings which have been already taken or which may hereafter be taken, in respect of anything done or omitted to be done under the said orders. All permits granted under the said orders and in force for the time being shall be deemed to be permits granted under the orders hereby made.

ORDER I.

1. No person shall, with effect from the date of publication of this order, transport paddy and rice or products thereof (such as parched paddy, parched rice, beaten rice, and rice flour) by road, rail, river, canal or sea from any place within the limits of any of the districts specified in column (1) of Schedule I below to any place within the limits of any other district in the Province of Madras or to any place within the limits of Sandur State except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a permit issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, or by an officer specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said schedule.

2. No person shall, with effect from the date of this order, transport millets (cholam, maize, cumbu, ragi, korra, samai, varagu and varigalu and their products) or wheat and its products, or rye and its products by road, rail, river, canal or sea from any place within the limits of any district in the Province of Madras to any place within the limits of any other district in the said Province or to any place within the limits of Sandur State except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a permit issued

(1) in the case of millets by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, or the Collector or the District Supply Officer or the Additional District Supply Officer or the Grain Movement Officer, or the Accounts Officer attached to the District Supply Officer of the district concerned; and

(2) in the case of wheat and rye and their products by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, or the Collector of the district concerned:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to—

(i) the transport of (*a*) self-raising flour, wheatmeal and wheat atta imported from overseas; (*b*) samba wheat and its products and (*c*) products of foodgrains which are used as cattle feeds, namely, rice bran, wheat bran and bran and husk of millets and maize;

(ii) the transport of wheat products other than products mentioned in clause (i) above.

(*a*) by *bona fide* travellers in quantities not exceeding 10 lb. as part of their personal luggage;

(*b*) by the Canteen Stores Department:

Provided further that the exemption granted in clause (ii) above shall not apply to transport of such wheat products from or to areas in which they are declared to be rationed articles.

3. (*a*) Notwithstanding anything contained in clauses 1 and 2, a labourer may transport from any place within the limits of any district in the Province of Madras to any place within the limits of any other district in the said Province or to any place within the State of Sandur, any of the foodgrains specified in the said clauses, which he obtains as wages, if the village officer of the village in which the foodgrains are so obtained, issues a permit in that behalf.

(*b*) Nothing contained in clauses 1 and 2 shall apply to the transport of any of the foodgrains mentioned therein or its products by a railway administration for sale in its grainshops or to the transport of seeds of such foodgrains under, and in accordance with, a certificate issued by an officer of the Madras Agricultural Department not below the rank of District Agricultural Officer to the effect that they are intended for *bona fide* sowing purposes.

4. Every application for a permit shall be in Form I in Schedule II below and shall be addressed to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, or to such other officer authorized in this behalf, referred to in clauses 1 and 2.

5. The permit shall be in Form II in Schedule II below.

6. This order shall not apply to the transport of rice for personal consumption from the districts by persons owning lands in any of these districts which shall be governed by the order published with Food Department Notification, dated the 1st June 1948, at pages 432–434 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 1st June 1948.

7. This order shall not affect the order published with Food Department notification published at page 107–110 of the Rules Supplement to Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th June 1947, prohibiting the export, except under permit, to any place in India, outside the Province, of certain foodgrains, including paddy, rice, wheat, millets and their products.

7-A. Any Police Officer not below the rank of head constable or any Revenue Officer not below the rank of Revenue Inspector may stop and search at all reasonable times any vehicle or other conveyance on road, tracts, rail, river or canal within his jurisdiction and seize the articles in respect of which he has reason to believe that a contravention of this Order has been committed.

8. If any person contravenes the provisions of clause 1 or clause 2, then without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any court trying such contravention shall direct that any stocks of foodgrains together with the containers and coverings thereof in respect of which the court is satisfied that such provision has been contravened, shall be forfeited to His Majesty, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the court is of opinion that such direction should not be made in respect of the whole or any part of such stocks.

9. All orders including orders delegating powers, made in pursuance of any of the provisions of the order published with Notification of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, No. 2660-A/45 (Civil Supplies), dated the 24th August 1945, as subsequently amended, shall, notwithstanding the supersession of the said order, continue in force in so far as they are consistent with the provisions of this order and shall be deemed to have been made under the appropriate provisions of this order.

SCHEDULE I.

Districts.	Officer authorized to issue permits.
1 East Godavari	District Supply Officer, Kakinada, Grain Movement Officer, East Godavari, or Accounts Officer attached to District Supply Officer, Kakinada.
2 West Godavari ..	District Supply Officer, Tadepalligudem, Additional District Supply Officer, Tadepalligudem, Grain Movement Officer, West Godavari, or Accounts Officer attached to District Supply Officer, Tadepalligudem.

Districts.	Officer authorized to issue permits.
3 Krishna	District Supply Officer, Vijayavada, Grain Movement Officer, Krishna, or Accounts Officer attached to District Supply Officer, Vijayavada.
4 Guntur	District Supply Officer, Tenali, Grain Movement Officer, Guntur, or Accounts Officer attached to District Supply Officer, Tenali.
5 Nellore	District Supply Officer, Nellore, Grain Movement Officer, Nellore, or Accounts Officer attached to District Supply Officer, Nellore.
6 Tanjore	District Supply Officer, Tanjore, Grain Movement Officer, Tanjore, or Accounts Officer attached to District Supply Officer, Tanjore.
7 South Arcot	District Supply Officer, South Arcot, or Accounts Officer attached to the District Supply Officer.
8 Tiruchirappalli	District Supply Officer, Tiruchirappalli, or Accounts Officer attached to the District Supply Officer.
9 All other districts ..	Collector of the district concerned.

SCHEDULE II.

FORM I.

Application for permit.

From

To

The Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Chepauk, Madras.

(Here enter the designation of the Officer authorized by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras.)

Dear Sir,

Please permit me/us to transport from quantities of (here specify the articles). The necessary particulars are furnished below:—

1 Date within which applicant desires to transport
2 Quantity proposed to be transported in maunds (Maund of 82-2/7 lb.)
3 Station of despatch
4 Name of consignee
5 Address
6 Station of destination
7 District or State
8 Price per maund

I/We also hereby certify that the particulars given above are correct to the best of my/our knowledge and belief.

Signature of the applicant.

NOTE.—As a permit issued will cover only one consignment, separate application should be made in respect of each separate consignment.

FORM II.

Permit to transport.

Not transferable. No.

Valid from up to

Quantity in terms of maunds (82-2/7 lb.).

Name of consignor.

Address.

Station of despatch.

District.

Name of consignee.

Address.

Station to which to be booked.

District.

Province/State.

Price per maund.

Commissioner of Civil Supplies.

(Here enter the designation of the officer authorized by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras.)

Conditions of permit.

1. This permit is not transferable.

2. It is liable to be cancelled without previous notice at the absolute discretion of the issuing authority.

3. It is valid only for one month from the date stated in the permit as the date on which the permit begins to be valid.

4. Any permit that is taken out, but is not utilized, should be returned immediately to the issuing authority.

5. Every consignor shall furnish correctly such information as may be demanded from him and shall carry out such instructions as may be given to him from time to time by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, or any other officer duly authorized by him in this behalf.

ORDER II.

1. In any of the districts mentioned in column (1) of Schedule I below, no person shall, with effect from the date of publication of this order, transport any of the foodgrains specified in the corresponding entry in column (4) of the said schedule by road, rail, river, canal or sea from any place within the limits of the areas specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said schedule to any place within the limits of the areas specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) thereof except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a permit issued by the Collector of the district concerned or by any officer authorized by him in this behalf.

2. Every application for a permit shall be made in Form I in Schedule II below and shall be addressed to the Collector of the district concerned or to any officer authorized by him in this behalf.

3. The permit shall be in Form II in Schedule II below.

3-A. Any Police Officer not below the rank of head constable or any Revenue Officer not below the rank of Revenue Inspector may stop and search at all reasonable times any vehicle or other conveyance on road tracts, rail, river or canal within his jurisdiction and seize the articles in respect of which he has reason to believe that a contravention of this Order has been committed.

4. If any person contravenes the provisions of clause 1, then, without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any court trying such contravention shall direct that any stocks of foodgrains together with the containers and coverings thereof in respect of which the court is satisfied that such provision has been contravened shall be forfeited to His Majesty unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the court is of the opinion that such direction should not be made in respect of the whole or any part of such stock.

SCHEDULE I.

District.	Transport prohibited		Foodgrains whose transport without a permit is prohibited.
	From	To	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Nellore.	(a) Any place within the limits of the Nellore and Kovur taluks.	Any place within the limits of any other taluk in the district.	Paddy, rice or products thereof (such as parched paddy, parched rice, beaten rice and rice flour).
	(b) Any place within the limits of the Kavali taluk.	Do.	Do.
2 Guntur.	Any place within the limits of the area specified in Schedule III below.	Any place within the limits of area specified in Schedule IV below.	Do.

SCHEDULE II.

FORM I.

Application for permits.

From

To

The Collector of

(Here enter the designation of the officer authorized by the Collector)

Dear Sir,

Please permit me/us to transport quantities of (Here specify the articles.) The necessary particulars are furnished below :—

1 Date within which applicant desires to transport.
2 Quantity proposed to be transported in maunds (maund of 82-2/7 lb.)
3 Station of despatch and taluk.
4 Name of consignee.
5 Address.
6 Station of destination.
7 Taluk.
8 Price per maund.

I/We also hereby certify that the particulars given above are correct to the best of my/our knowledge and belief.

Signature of applicant.

NOTE.—As a permit issued will cover only one consignment, separate applications should be made in respect of each separate consignment.

FORM II.

Permit to transport.

Not transferable. No.
Valid from up to
Quantity in terms of maunds (82-2/7 lb.).
Name of consignor.
Address.
Station of despatch.
Taluk.
Name of consignee.
Address.
Station to which to be booked
Taluk
Price per maund.

Collector of

(Here enter the designation of the officer authorized by the Collector.

Conditions of permit.

1. This permit is not transferable.

2. It is liable to be cancelled without previous notice at the absolute discretion of the issuing authority.

3. It is valid for only one month from the date stated in the permit as the date on which the permit begins to be valid.

4. Any permit that is taken out, but is not utilized, should be returned immediately to the issuing authority.

5. Every consignor shall furnish correctly such information as may be demanded from him and shall carry out such instructions as may be given to him from time to time by the Collector or any officer duly authorized by him in this behalf.

SCHEDULE III.

Delta area in Guntur district.

Whole of Tenali and Repalle taluks.

Timmasamudram village of Ongole taluk.

All villages of Bapatla taluk except Pedanadipad, Kommur, Pusulur, Kattrapad, Palaparrur, Rajupalem, Annavaram, Inagallu, Adusumalli, Gollapudi, Ramanayapalem, Paruchur, Garnepudi, Bodavada, Upputur, Edubad, Chennubhotlapalem, Devarapalli, Nuthalapad, Uppalapad, Jagarlamudi, Daggubad, Poosapad, Nagendla, Pavulur, Inkellu, Adipudi and Kesavarappad.

All villages in Guntur taluk to the east of the Guntur road from the Krishna river up to Guntur including Guntur town and thence to the east of the old Madras road excluding Etukur, Vinjinampad, Kurunuthala, Kondapad, Garapad, Mallayalem, Ravipadu, Varagani and Gorizavolugunapalem.

SCHEDULE IV.

Upland area in Guntur district.

The whole of Sattenapalle, Narasaraopet, Vinukonda and Palnad taluks.

The whole of Ongole taluk excluding Timmasamudram village.

The portions of Bapatla and Guntur taluks excluding the delta areas specified above.

ORDER III.

1. No person shall, with effect from the date of publication of this order, transport the commodities specified in column (3) of Schedule I below by road, rail, river, canal or sea from any place beyond the belt area specified in the corresponding entry in column (1) of the said schedule to the villages specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof or transport the aforesaid commodities within the said belt area from one village to another, except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a permit issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, or by the Collector of the district concerned or any officer above the rank of Revenue Inspector authorized by the Collector in this behalf:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply to the transport of the commodities specified in column (3) of Schedule I up to the quantities specified in column (4) thereof:

Provided further that nothing contained in this clause shall apply to the transport of rice, paddy, millets, maize, wheat, barley and products thereof by ration card-holders in quantities permitted by the ration card for a week's consumption :

Provided also that nothing contained in this clause shall apply to the transport of paddy seeds, such transport shall be permitted on production of sale bills issued by the Agricultural department.

2. Every application for a permit shall be in Form I in Schedule II below and shall be made to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, or to the Collector of the district or to any officer above the rank of Revenue Inspector authorized by the Collector in this behalf. Every permit granted in pursuance of this order shall be in Form II in Schedule II to this order.

3. Every person other than a trader or landholder living in any of the villages specified in Schedule III below shall declare the quantity of rice, paddy, millets, maize, wheat, barley or any products thereof in his possession to the Tahsildar or the Deputy Tahsildar, as the case may be, having jurisdiction over the village—

(*a*) if on the date of publication of this order, he has in his possession rice, paddy, millets, maize, wheat or barley or any products thereof, in excess of 20 maunds, within 10 days from such date; and

(*b*) in other cases, within three days of his coming into possession of rice, paddy, millets, maize, wheat or barley or any products thereof, in excess of 20 maunds.

4. Every landholder living in any of the villages specified in Schedule III below, who has in his possession more than 20 maunds of rice, paddy, millets, maize, wheat or barley or any products thereof, shall keep accounts of the said articles showing the names and addresses of the persons to whom they are sold.

5. Any police officer not below the rank of head constable or any Revenue Officer not below the rank of Revenue Inspector may—

(a) search or cause to be searched any vehicle or other conveyance on road tracts, rail, river or canal within the aforesaid belt area;

(b) enter upon and inspect any premises in which he has reason to believe that the commodities specified in column (3) of Schedule I below are stored by a person other than a bona fide trader.

6. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this order, then without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any court trying such contravention shall direct that any stocks of the commodities specified in column (3) of the Schedule I below together with the containers and coverings thereof in respect of which the court is satisfied that such provision has been contravened shall be forfeited to His Majesty unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the court is of the opinion that such direction should not be made in respect of the whole or any part of such stocks.

SCHEDULE I.

Transport prohibited		Foodgrains whose transport is prohibited except under a permit.	Quantities exempted from the order.
From	To		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a) Any place beyond a belt of six miles from the sea in the Shiyali, Mayuram, Nannilam, Nagapattinam, Tiruturaipundi, Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks in the Tanjore district.	The villages specified in item (1) of Schedule III below.	(1) Rice, paddy, millets, maize, wheat or any product thereof.	Not exceeding 12 Madras measures.
(b) Any place beyond a belt of six miles from the border of the Mysore State in the Kadiri, Hindupur, Madakasira, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penugonda taluks of the Anantapur district.	The villages specified in item (2) of Schedule III below.	(1) Rice, paddy, ragi, cholam, chama, arica, korra, varigalu, cumbu, wheat or their products.	Not exceeding 12 Madras measures.
(c) Any place within the limits of any village in the South Arcot district outside the belt area formed by villages specified in item (3) of Schedule III below.	The villages specified in item (3) of Schedule III below.	Do.	Do.
(d) Any place beyond a belt of three miles from the French Establishments of Karaikal.	The villages specified in item (4) of Schedule III below.	Do.	Do.
(e) Any place beyond a belt of seven miles from the sea coast in the Ramnad, Mudukulattur and Tiruvadanai taluks in the Ramnad district.	The village specified in item (5) of Schedule III below.	Do.	Do.

SCHEDULE II.

FORM I.

Application for permit.

To

The Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras/

The Collector/

The Officer authorized by the Collector.

Sir,

Please permit me/us to transport from . . . . the quantities of . . . . . . (here specify the articles). The necessary particulars are furnished below :—

1 Date within which applicant desires to transport.

2 Quantity proposed to be transported in maunds (82-2/7 lb.).

3 Station of despatch and district.

4 Name of the consignee.

5 Address.

6 Station of destination.

7 Taluk.

8 Price per maund.

I/We also hereby certify that the particulars given above are correct to the best of my/our knowledge and belief.

Station — Signature of applicant.

Date

NOTE.—As a permit issued will cover only one consignment separate application should be made in respect of each separate consignment.

FORM II.

Not Transferable.

Permit to transport
Valid from
Name of the consignor
Address
Station of despatch
District
Name of the consignee
Address
Station to which to be booked
Taluk
Price per maund

Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras/Collector/Officer authorized by Collector.

Conditions of permit.

1. This permit is not transferable.

2. It is liable to be cancelled without previous notice at the absolute discretion of the issuing authority.

3. It is valid only for the period stated in it.

4. Any permit that is taken out but is not utilized shall be returned immediately to the issuing authority.

5. Every consignor shall furnish correctly such information as may be demanded from him and shall carry out such instructions as may be given to him from time to time by the Collector of district or any officer duly authorized by him in this behalf.

6. The permit holder shall surrender the permit to the Village Headman of the place of destination.

SCHEDULE III.

Item 1.

SIRKALI TALUK.

30. Alakudi, 31. Mahendrapalli, 32. Kattur, 33. Pudupatnam, 33-A. Kodiyampalayam, 34. Puliyanthurai, 37. Palayapalayam, 38. Thandavakulam, 39. Vattangudi. 40. Tirumullavasal, 41. Radnallur, 42. Edamanal, 73. Tirunagar, 74. Nappathur, 75. Thenampetnam, 76. Perunthottam, 77. Agaraperunthottam, 79-A. Thiruvengadu, 79-B. Mangamatam, 80. Manigramam, 81. Keelayur, 82. Melayur, 83. Venagiri and 22. Varisapattu Vadagal.

MAYURAM TALUK.

97. Manakodu, 98. Thirukadayur, 99. Udayavarkoilpathu, 100. Mamakudi, Inam Kidangel, Inam Ramachandrakoil Puthu, 101. Talayudayavankoilpathy, 102. Melaperumpallam, 103. Kilaperumalpallam, 104. Marudampallam, 105. Akkurpandaravadi, 106. Kalamanallur, 107. Pillaiperumanallur, 108. Kaliappanallur, 109. Manikkapangu, 110. Sathangudi, 111. Erakkatanacherry, 112. Tillayadi, 113. Tiruvidakali, 115. Neduvasal, 171. Illuppur, 172. Uthirangudi, 173. Isalur, 174. Eduthukatti, 175. Thirukkalacheri, Inam Athipakkam, 176. Kattucheri, 117. Porayar and Inam Chandrapadi.

NANNILAM TALUK.

149. Agarakondagai, 150. Pannangudi, 151. Uthamasholapuram, 152. Narimanan, 153. Goppurajapuram and 52. Kothamangalam.

NAGAPATTINAM TALUK.

Vettaikaranirupu, Tiruppundi West, Cholavidayapuram, Prathamaramapuram, Tirupundi East, Velanganni, Thekuppoyyur, Nagapattinam, Nagore, Aivanallur, Andanapettai, Karuvenlagifadai, Palayur, Pappakoil, Peravacheri, Senagamangalam, Vadakkupeyyur, Vedakkudi, Vengidangal, 28. Vedageri, 25. Kohur, 26. Okkur Themangalam, Tirukkamankudi, Abaranadari, Ponveli, Puducheri, Orathur, Agaraorathur, Alangudi, Vadavur, Mahadanam, Vadugacheri, Sembiamahadevi, Agalangan, Kurichi, Chinnathambur, Thennilapadi, Ottathattai, Palakuruchi, Telayanalai, Karunganni, Madapuram, Meenamanallur, Kilayur, Venmanacheri, Karapidagi South, Kara pidagi North and Kilapidagi Vilandamavadi.

TIRUTURAIPUNDI TALUK.

1. Prinjimulai, 2. Tiruvalam, 3. Talayanar Agraharam, 4. Thalanayar I Sethi, 5. Talanayar II Sethi, 6. Koilpathur, 7. Naluvedapapathi, 8. Vellapallam, 9. Talanayar III Sethi, 10. Kallimodu, 11. Naghodayan, 12. Thamarai Pulam, 13. Talanayar IV Sethi, 14. Pushpavanam, 15. Kathuripulam, 16. Sembodai, 17. Thettakudi North, 18. Thettakudi South, 19. Ayakarambalam III Sethi, 20. Adanur, 21. Kodiakarai, 22. Panchandikulam, 23. Thonidiakadu, 28. Kuruppambalam, 29. Vedaranyam, 30. Kadanavayal, 31. Pannal, 32. Thunadar, 33. Thillaivilagam, 34. Muthupet, 35. Inam Therkukadu, 36. Inam Neivilakku, 37. Kuruvapulam, 38-A. Thopputhurai, 39. Agasthiapalle, 40. Kodiakadu, 41. Seruthalakkadu, 42. Voimodu, 43. Jambuvanadai, 44. Thuraikkadu, 45. Vedarayapatnam, 25. Mangal, 26. Veeranvayal, 27. Periakuthagai and 24. Kaluvankadu.

PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK.

1. Pudukottagam, 2. Thambukottai Melakadu, 3. Thambikottai Vadakadu, 4. Naravakadu, 5. Thamankottai, 6. Adiranpatnam, 7. Rajamandam, 8. Kollaikadu, 9. Palanjur, 10. Pudukottai Ullur, 11. Mahilankottai, 12. Sendakottai, 13. Athivetti, 14. Parakkalakottai, 15. Kolluka lu, 16. Chinna Avadayarkoil, 17. Andikadu, 18. Ettivayal, 19. Pudirivayal, 20. Nadiam, 21. Pudupatnam, 22. Ammanichatram, 23. Vilangulam, 24. Rudrachintamani, 25. Sethubavachatram, 26. Marungapallam, 27. Veeriyankottai, 28. Kupputhevan, 29. Thiruvathevan, 30. Balankadu, 31. Kuruvikarambai, 32. Umathanad, 33. Pallikondan, 34. Siramalkudi, Perumagalore North and South, Pattanagadu, Solaikadu and Thennagudi.

ARANTANGI TALUK.

Name of village.	Vattam to which it is attached.
Adaikalabiravapuram, Kandichangadu, Vallathumangalam.	20. Aminjakki.
Virvilangulam, Koomapallam, Silanthani	21. Nirvilankulam.
Thinnayagudi, Narasingapuram, Thirunallivayal, Mavalinga nendal, Vinaitneetha Gopalapuram.	22. Thinnaiyakudi.
Brahamanvayal, Kudikkadu, Gopalapuram, Kootlanur ..	23. Brahamanvayal.
Nilayur	24. Nilayur.
Ollondur, Banavayal, Pillangudi, Inam Athani	25. Ollamur, Inam Athani.
Inam Sellappan Kottai	Inam Keeranur.
Inam Edayathimangalam	Inam Sellappankottai.
Pangayathangudi	Inam Edayathimangalam.
Egaperumalpur	Inam Vettanur.
	Zamin Thedekki.
Melasthanam, Nommelivayal, Kandinivayal, Numbalai, Kattumavadi, Enadhi, Kallakurichi, Vadakku Manalmolkadu.	26. Melasthanam.
Thandalai, Vettinivayal, Vichinyur	27. Thandalai.
Vellur, Gunapathimangalam	28. Velur.
Nelveli, Bayamarianendal	29. Nelveli.
Manalur, Nagammalpuram, Katturbrahamanvayal	30. Manalur.
Vannichipatnam, Avidayarpatnam	27. Thandali.
Alligiondal, Chittavanam	37. Neikuppai.
Karakottai, Koothangudi, Omakkanvayal	Zamin Karakottai.
Singavanam and Talikottai	Zamin Singavanam.
Manamalkudi, Mantangudi, Melappapanur, Vadakku Ammapatnam.	Chatram Manamelkudi.
Karakattikottai Kilappapanur	Chatram Karakkattikottai.
Ponbethi, Pandimannai, Ukkadai, Etticheri	43. Ponbethi.
Sathiadi, Kannakur, Regunathapuram, Sikanendal, Marappanai.	44. Sathiadi.
Vettivayal, Pakkam, Narasingapuram, Mangalam, Kilaravayal, Narayanapuram.	Sayikudi.

Name of village.	Vattam to which it is attached.
Kasangudi, Pothayanvayal, Athivayal, Muthanandal, Palakudi, Embavayal, Kumarappanvayal, Vilvanathapuram.	45. Vettivayal.
Kilamanjakudi, Vannichandal, Sittanendal, Athangaraiendal, Kodakudi, Parvathiambalapuram.	46. Keelamanjakudi.
Velvarai, Thandakaranendal, Pilluvalasai, Koluvannur, Nariyanendal, Muringinivayal.	47. Velvarai.
Nattani and Purasakudi, Vengragudi, Somankottai, Aunsanagripatnam, Talvarai, Gudalur, Pudipatnam, Copalpatnam.	48. Nattanipurasakudi.
Kadirmangalam, Alamangalam, Ukkadai, Satyamangalam, Perungulam.	49. Kadiramangalam.
Pillavari, Sirumuttan, Sattiyadi, Thennamarai, Mangalam I and II Bit, Kannamangalam, Parayathur, Eddicheri, Puthampur, Madhavanendal.	53. Kannamangalam.
Rettayalam	Zamin Rettalayam.
Inam Vilathur	Inam Vilathur.
Manjakudi	Inam Manjakudi.
Seyyanam	Inam Seyyanam.
Kodikulam, Kottaipatnam	Zamin Kodikulam.
Valathur Vattam (whole)	Chatram Alathur.
Makkalanachi, Koduvetti, Muthukida, Puthukidapatnam, Villimar.	Zamin Ponnamangalam.
Thiruppunavasal vattam (whole), Zamin Krishnajipatnam (whole), Inam Subramaniapuram vattam (whole).	Inam Tirupunavasal.
Thiyathur, Kulathur, Ramachandrapuram, Kadareakkottai.	Chatram Thiyathur.
Ponnamangalam, Sonkadavakottai.	Inam Kadireakkottai.

Item 2.

List of villages in Anantapur district.

Hindupur Taluk.

Gownivaripalli, Puleru, Chagaleru, Morasalapalli, Somaghatta, Kodkonda, Kodur, Virapuram, Chowtikuntapalli, Hussainpuram, Shrotriyam Nakkalapalle, Kirikera, Parigi, Narasapuram, Kodigenahalli, Chilamatturu, Shrotryam Yagnasettiapalle, Demaketepalle, Kanchisamudram, Lepakshi, Sirivivaram, Yamepalli, Mydagolam, Pulamathi, Kotibi, Chowlur, Santhibudnur, Bevinahalli, Moda, Sirekolam, Pydeti, Vettapalli, Shrotryam Mareddipalli and Hindupur.

Madakasira Taluk.

Agali, Amidalagondi, Basavanahalli, Bullasamudram, Dodderi, Gowdanahalli, Guni Morbatal, Amarapuram, Anantapuram, Bommagondanahalli, Chandakacherla, Govindapuram, Gudibanda, Halukur, Haresamudram, Inagalur, Kallumarri, Karikera, Kodigenahalli, Konkallu, Madakasira, Mandalahalli, Melavai, Muthukur, Nidragatta, Ratnagiri, Rayapuram, Sivaram, Valasa, Akkagaladevarahalli, Chingathirpi, Jadanahalli, Kottalam, Mallikayanahalli, 55. Shrotryam Rayapuram, Thirumaradeverahalli, Upparahalli, Byadigera, Hemavathi, Kaki, Kanajanahalli, Kekathi, Kodihalli, Kotagurlahalli, Madhudi, Manur, Morbagal, Narasambudi, Rallahalli, Ravudi, Rolla, Tandepahalli, Yerrabommanahalli, Chatram, Hullikeradevarahalli, Karasnakanahalli, Kumbaranagenalli, Pillanahalli, Surjammanahalli, Thubarakunta and Yerrabommanahalli.

Dharmavaram Taluk.

Motchintalapalli, Shrotryam Nakkinavaripalli, Narasanakota, Polepalli, Muthavakunta, Narasampalli, Kondapuram, Perur, Ramagiri, Kustikovilla, Konetinayanipalem, Nyamaddala and all hamlets of the above villages.

Penukonda Taluk.

Jakkalacheruvu, Mulakalacheruvu, Locherla, Doddaghatta, Chinnamanthur, Kalipi, Brahmasamudram, Naranagepalli, Roddam, Bucherla, Reddipalli, Cherukur, Peddamanutur, Magalur, Mandli, Colemari, Thurukalapalli, Gondipalli, Nallur, Kogira, Bokkadampalle and Venkatapuram.

Kalyandrug Taluk.

Byaravanithippa, Eradakera, Settur, Gollapalli, Palavenkatapurum, Polenshalli, Gundigonahalli, Shrotriyam Yerrakondapuram, Chelemahalli, Manadur, hamlet of Santekondapuram, Gondireddipalli, hamlet of Pillalapalli, Yetakal, Adivigollapalli, Bochipalli, Shrotriyam Kantarahalli, Kareddipalli, hamlet of Chintarapalli, Malyanur and its hamlets, Bestarapalli and its hamlets, Makodike, hamlet of Byrevu, Apelapalli and its hamlets, Shrotriyam Nallapuram, Vepalaparthi, West Kodihalli, Bobbarahalli, Barsampalli, Govindiahoddi, Kopoppalanaganahalli, hamlet of Byrasamudram, Pobberahalli, hamlet of West Kodihalli, Nagireddipalli, hamlet of Byrasamudram, Sante Kondapuram, Sagunapalli, hamlet of S. Kondapuram, Kondapuram, hamlet of Santekondapuram, Mangapalli, hamlet of Yatakal, Chennampalli, Lingadaralapalli, hamlet of Bochupalli, Ayyaghalahalli, Mulakaledu and the hamlets, Jambugumpala and its

hamlets, Kuyrevu, Bassapuram and its hamlets, Gnabonepalli, hamlet of Lakshmanapalli, Enumaladoddi and its hamlets, Marimekulapalli, Guddella, hamlet of Mulakanoor, Kambadur and its hamlets, Chennampalli and its hamlets, Thimmapuram and its hamlets, Shrotriyam Rallapalli, Kurakulapalli and its hamlets.

KADIRI TALUK.

Tanedukunta, Muhammadabad, Chinanganipalli, Ramnathapuram, Chikirevulapalli, Sunnampalli, Amadagur, Edigavamapalli, Anakanipalli, Tummala, Lokojipalli, Ganidenvaripalli, Malreddipalli and Kotapalli.

Item 3.

TINDIVANAM TALUK.

1. Kilpudupatta, 2. Koonimedu, 3. Koluveri, 4. Kaliberumbakkam, 5. Nesal, 6. Abiramabattu, 7. Vilvanatham, 8. Ulindiyambatt, 9. Royaottai, 10. Katrambakkam, 11. Kenipattu, 12. Kodur, 13. Anbakkam, 14. Mathur, 15. Royapudupakkam, 16. Turuvai, 17. Gomayapalayam, 18. Kottakuppam, 19. Irumbai, 21. Acharambuttu, 22. Tiruchittrambalam, 23. Pattanur, 24. Poothurai, 25. Perambi, 26. Kadaperikuppam, 27. Ottai, 28. Pudupakkam, 29. Vanur, 30. Pulichappalam, 31. V. Parankai, 32. Kondalankuppam, 33. Kadagambattu, 34. Singamadu, 35. Thirukkanur, 36. Nemile, 37. Ambelki, 38. Korakani, 39. Ponnampundi, 40. Pambur, 41. Iveli, 42. Olindiampattu, 43. Somankalam, 44. Karasanur, 45. Thiruvakkari, 46. Edayapattu, 47. Siruvai, 48. Vidur, 49. Ganapathipattu, 50. Anganikuppam and 51. Athikuppam.

CUDDALORE TALUK.

1. Kalayur, 2. Irandairavilagam, 3. Thirruppanambakkam, 4. Ulleripattu, 5. Karaimedu, 6. Odalapattu, 7. Killukamaramangalam, 8. Melalinjipattu, 9. Nagappanur, 10. Killalinjipattu, 11. Karanapattu, 12. Sellenjeri, 13. Singarigudi, 14. Kilinjikuppam, 15. Madalapattu, 16. Thukkanambakka, 17. Palliapattu, 18. Nallathur, 19. Melakuppam, 20. Puduakadai, 21. Vadapuram Kilpathi, 22. Periyakangananakuppam, 23. Chinnakangananakuppam, 24. Uchimedu, 25. Gundu Uppalavadi (Municipal), 26. Gundu Uppalavadi (Non-municipal), 27. Suppa Uppalavadi, 28. Udaramanikkam, 29. Vilvarayanatham, 30. Mitta Alaginatham, 31. S. Velisemmandalam, 32. Thennambakka, 33. Merudadu, 34. Nathapattu, 35. Kilpattambakkam, 36. Nellikuppam, 37. Kongarayanur, 38. Pangadi, 39. Koilpakkam, 40. Thirukandeswaram, 41. Mullirampattu, 42. Vanpakkam and 43. Melkomaramangalam.

VILLUPURAM TALUK.

1. Meduraipakkam, 2. Moongilpattu, 3. Mathur, 4. Vadanur, 5. Thirumangalam, 6. Muttrampattu, 7. Chittalambattu, 8. Kodukuru, 9. Kalingamali, 10. Periababusamudram, 11. Chinnababusamudram, 12. Kalithirambattu, 13. Ammanakuppam, 14. Pallithennel, 15. Kandamangalam, 16. Navalalmarudnur, 17. Navamalkaper, 18. Mitta Mandagapattu, 19. Koondur, 20. Pallinellianur, 21. Porasambakkam, 22. Mankuppam, 23. Sorappur, 24. Veeranam, 25. Krishnapuram, 26. Sornavur, 27. Chokkambattu, 28. Kongambattu, 29. Mokshakulam, 30. Siruvanthadu, 31. Arpisampalayam, 32. Chengarampalayam, 33. V. Budur, 34. Pallicheri, 35. Kothambakkam, 36. Pallipudupattu, 37. Kumalam, 38. Seshanganur, 39. Kurampalayam, 40. Nerkunam, 41. Aliyur and 42. Valudavur.

Item 4.

List of villages lying in the belt area of Karaikal border.

(The villages include the hamlet also.)

MAYURAM TALUK.

1. 163. Sethur, 2. Vilagam, 3. Nalladai, 4. Kothangudi, 5. Illuppur, 6. Tiruvilayattam and 7. Eravancheri.

NANNILAM TALUK.

1. Anandanapuram, 2. Kaliyakudi, 3. Nedunkulam, 4. Muhandanur, 5. Velangudi, 6. Tirukkottaram, 7. Kadagam, 8. Kadiramangalam, 9. Kottur, 10. Kurunkulam, 11. Kollapuram, 12. Kumarankudi, 13. Kenankudi, 14. Agarattirumalam, 15. Kallukudi (Inam), 16. Ubayavendantapuram, 17. Koyil Tirumalam, 18. Ambal, 19. Rettakudi, 20. Ervadi, 21. Kidamangalam, 22. Paramanallur, 23. Edayathangudi, 24. Seshamulai, 25. Arimulidevan, 26. Alathur, 27. Tenpidagai, 28. Sayattamangai, 29. Kattumavai, 30. Tittacheri, 31. Eravacheri, 32. Kuttalam, 33. Ettivalkai (Inam) and 34. Akhilandapuram (Inam).

Item 5.

RAMANATHAPURAM TALUK.

1. Devipatnam, 2. Pandamangalam, 3. Erumaipatty, 4. Madhavanoor, 5. Naranamangalam, 6. Poruvayal, 7. Poothondi, 8. Sakkaravalanallur, 9. Sambi, 10. Vaigal, 11. Valagulam, 12. Kilakarai, 13. Kanjirankudi, 14. Komboothy, 15. Kulapatham, 16. Pullandhal, 17. Velanoor, 18. Volamdravai, 19. Kosavangudi, 20. Chittarkottai, 21. Athiyoothu, 22. Ranganathapuram, 23. Karan, 24. Vannangundu, 25. Kothakottai, 26. Irumeni, 27. Sathakonevalasai, 28. Alagankulam, 29. Danushkodi, 30. Athangarai, 31. Pamban, 32. Thangachimadam, 33. Periapattanam, 34. Pudumadam, 35. Thirupullani, 36. Uchipuli, 37. Mandapam and 38. Rameswaram.

MUDUKULATHUR TALUK.

1. Panivasal, 2. Sokkanai, 3. Poikulam, 4. Idambadal, 5. Sikkal East, 6. Sikkal-West, 7. Erwari, 8. Kilakkidaram, 9. Siriakulam, 10. Kothangulam, 11. Pannandai, 12. Thanichaim, 13. Achangulam, 14. Keerandhai, 15. Kilachiluvanoor, 16. Melkkidaram, 17. Melancheluvanoor, 18. Mariyoor, 19. S. Alangulam, 20. Meenangudi, 21. Orivayal, 22. Paduvanendal, 23. Kalaneermangalam, 24. Kadaladi, 25. Karanjgulam, 26. Porivakulam, 27. Syalkudi, 28. Mookkayour, 29. M. Karisalkulam, 30. Pillayarakulam, 31. Ochathavankottai and Kanikoor (Kamboothy group), 32. Usilangulam, 33. Vagaikulam, 34. Avathandai, 35. S. Tharaikudi, 36. Veppangulam, 37. Vallakulam, 38. Thirumalugandanakottai, 39. T. Karisalakulam, 40. Kokkarankottai, 41. Narippayur and 42. Kondanallapatti.

TIRUVADANAI TALUK.

1. Sundarapandipatnam, 2. Sirakambayoor, 3. Kaduvetti, 4. Kaliyanagarai, 5. Marungoor, 6. Nilamalagiamangalam, 7. Kattiyayal, 8. Puliyur, 9. Oriyur, 10. Navalur, 11. Pannanjayal, 12. Tamodarapatnam, 13. Machur, 14. Vattanam, 15. Nagarikathan, 16. Pandukudi, 17. Sengalavayal, 18. Madhavankottai, 19. Semanvayal, 20. Pandithanvayal, 21. Chinnathondi, 22. Thondi, 23. Kadangudi, 24. Karungalkudi, 25. Talirmarangur, 26. Chittamangalam, 27. Panichakudi, 28. Pillayarendal, 29. Kodanoor, 30. Mavoor, 31. Telur, 32. Kadombakkadi, 33. Kallikudi, 34. Adiyur, 35. Navalkudi, 36. Nagilthagam, 37. Ambur, 38. Kattukudi, 39. Kulathoor, 40. Virasangilimadam, 41. Kottangudi, 42. Alligudi, 43. Tiruvothiyur, 44. Manakudi, 45. Kadalur, 46. Paranur, 47. Urangudi, 48. Aligamoti, 49. Vethukulam (Sendanendal), 50. Athanur, 51. Adanthanakottai, 52. Karangudu, 53. Kothidal, 54. Alagarthevankottai, 55. Salendur, 56. Sinnangudi, 57. Mavilangai, 58. Thiruppalakudi, 59. Veeravayal, 60. Vilathoor, 61. Naganendal, 62. Thandalkudi, 63. Aduthagudi, 64. Theethanandthannam, 65. Nallanur, 66. Kunilendal, 67. Pakkulam, 68. Kaikudi, 69. Volamanoor, 70. Thuthiyendal, 71. Kavanoor, 72. Thummadikakottai, 73. Pothurtharmapatti, 74. Perayur, 75. Padamakudi, 76. Ettaiseri, 77. Akkalur, 78. Armuthimangalam, 79. Bagavathimangalam, 80. Siruvanendal, 81. Melpanaiyur, 82. Kilpannaiyoor, 83. Machur, 84. Siruvanendal, 85. Pandapanodal and 86. Veeravayal.

II

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (2) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-1, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following order in supersession of Notification No. E. 5034/46-I C.S., dated the 8th August 1945, issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, and published at page 542 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 14th August 1945:—

ORDER.

1. No person shall, with effect from the date of publication of this Order, import by rail into British Cochin any of the articles specified in Schedule I below except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a permit issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, or the Revenue Divisional Officer, British Cochin, or any other officer authorized by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, in this behalf. Such permit shall be in addition to any other permit that may be required by or under any other order in force for the time being.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Order, the foodgrains specified in Schedule I shall include any of their products but excluding bran and husk.

2. Every application for a permit shall be in Form I in Schedule II below

3. The permit shall be in Form II in Schedule II below.

4. If any person contravenes the provisions of clause 1, then without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any court trying such contravention shall direct that any stocks of the articles referred to in clause 1, together with the containers and coverings thereof, in respect of which the court is satisfied that the said clause has been contravened shall be forfeited to His Majesty, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the court is of opinion that such direction should not be made in respect of the whole or any part of such stocks.

5. The supersession of the order aforesaid shall not affect proceedings which have been already taken or which may hereafter be taken, in respect of anything, done or omitted to be done under the said order and in force for the time being shall be deemed to be permits granted under the orders hereby made.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See* Clause 1.)

Paddy.	Ragi.	Rice.	Varagu.
Wheat.	Varigalu.	Cholam.	Samai.
Cumbu.	Maize.	Korra.	Rye.

SCHEDULE II.

FORM I.

Application for permit.

From

....

....

To

The..

....

Sir,

Please permit me/us to import by rail into British Cochin the quantities of . . . (here specify the articles). The necessary particulars are furnished below :—

1 Date within which applicant desires to import.

2 Quantity proposed to be transported in maunds (maunds of 82-2/7 lb.)

3 Station of despatch and district.

4 Name of consignor.

5 Address.

6 Name and address of consignee.

7 Price per maund.

I/We also hereby certify that the particulars given above are correct to the best of my/our knowledge and belief.

Signature of applicant(s).

NOTE.—As a permit issued will cover only one consignment separate application should be made in respect of each separate consignment.

FORM II.

Not Transferable.

No.

Permit to import by rail.

Valid from

Quantity in maunds (82-2/7 lb.)

Name of consignor

Address

Station of despatch

Name of consignee

Address

Price per maund.

Issuing Authority.

Conditions of permit.

1. This permit is not transferable.

2. It is liable to be cancelled without previous notice at the absolute discretion of the issuing authority.

3. It is valid only for one month from the date stated in the permit as the date on which the permit begins to be valid.

4. Any permit that is taken out but is not utilized should be returned immediately to the issuing authority.

5. Every consignee shall furnish correctly such information as may be demanded from him and shall carry out such instructions as may be given to him from time to time by the issuing authority.

6. The issue of a permit does not authorize the holder to claim movement in rail priority.

(9)

Foodgrains—Movements—Transport of paddy and rice by landholders for personal consumption.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (2) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-I, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following order in supersession of the order published with Food Department notification, dated the 8th January 1948, at pages 20–22 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th January 1948;—

ORDER.

No person shall transport paddy or rice for personal consumption from any place in any district in the Province of Madras to any place within the said Province outside that district except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a permit issued by the Collector of the district from which the paddy or rice is transported or any other officer authorized by such Collector in this behalf. The permit shall be issued in the manner and subject to the terms and conditions laid down in the schedule below.

2. (1) The supersession of the order aforesaid shall not affect the proceedings which have been already taken or which may hereafter be taken in respect of anything done or omitted to be done under the said order.

(2) All permits issued and all orders made or deemed to be made under the order hereby superseded and in force immediately before the commencement of this order, shall be deemed, for all the purposes of this order, to be permits issued and orders made under this order.

SCHEDULE.

1. (*a*) An applicant for permission to transport paddy or rice for personal consumption from any district in the Province of Madras shall be a person living in any other district who is—

(i) a registered holder of land in the district from which paddy or rice is to be transported; or

(ii) a mortgagee with possession of such lands; or

(iii) an undivided member of the family of such registered holder or mortgagee; or

(iv) the heir of such registered holder where the registered holder is dead and transfer of registry has not been effected; or

(v) the purchaser of such land under a registered deed of sale who has duly applied for a transfer of registry.

(*b*) An applicant claiming to be the heir of a registered holder or a purchaser under a registered deed of sale shall satisfy the Collector of the

district in which the lands are situated or any other officer authorized by such Collector that he is the heir of the registered holder or the purchaser under a registered deed of sale.

(*c*) The application under clause (*a*) may be made to the Collector of the district in which the lands are situated or to any other officer authorized by such Collector, for registration as a registered private exporter.

2. The applicant shall furnish the following particulars:—

(i) Taluk, village and survey number/numbers of his lands.

(ii) Name of the registered holder or mortgagee with possession if the applicant is not the registered holder or mortgagee with possession himself.

(iii) The period and quantity of paddy/rice for which permit is required.

(iv) Name and address of the person to whom the permit for despatching the grain is to be sent.

3. The applicant shall also append to his application a certificate and a declaration in the following form:—

"I certify that I am the registered holder/mortgagee with possession of the land specified in the application, or

I certify that the name of the registered holder/mortgagee with possession is as given in the application; that I am an undivided member of the family of such registered holder/mortgagee with possession/that I am the lawful heir of the deceased registered holder that I am the purchaser of the land under a registered deed of sale and have duly applied for transfer of registry and that I have not applied for a permit to the Collector of any other district or any other officer authorized by such Collector. (Strike out which is not applicable.)

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the information furnished by me in the application is true and correct and that I am aware that I am liable for criminal prosecution if such information is found to be false or incorrect."

4. The paddy or rice in respect of which the permit is asked for shall be the produce of the land or lands specified in the application.

5. On receipt of the application, the Collector or any other officer authorized by him will have the particulars verified by the karnam of the village who will be required to certify that the applicant is a registered holder or a mortgagee with possession or that to the best of his knowledge the applicant is an undivided member of the family of the registered holder or mortgagee with possession or lawful heir of the deceased registered holder or the purchaser under a registered deed of sale who has duly applied for a transfer of registry.

6. On return of the application duly certified by the karnam, the Collector or any other officer authorized by him will give a number and enter the particulars furnished therein in a register to be maintained for the purpose. He will also inform the applicant of his registered number and issue a permit in the form prescribed by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, from time to time.

7. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 5 and 6, the Collector or any other officer authorized by him shall have power to issue the permit in advance of the verification prescribed in those paragraphs provided that the said verification shall be made immediately after the issue of the permit.

8. Subsequent applications for permit shall be in the following form:—

I, registered private exporter No. . . . . request a permit for . . . (here enter quantity) of paddy/rice for month/months of . . . Permit may be issued to . . . for despatch.

9. Permit shall not be given for any period exceeding six months at a time nor shall any permit so given authorize the transport of more than 24 bags of paddy which shall not altogether exceed 36 maunds in weight or 12 bags of rice which shall not altogether exceed 24 maunds in weight within a period of six months.

10. Every person, residing in an area where rationing is not enforced either by statutory or by executive orders, shall, when applying for a permit for the transport of paddy or rice, attach to the application a statement, which shall be certified by the Village Munsif, Revenue Inspector, Tahsildar or other revenue authority having jurisdiction over the area, specifying the number of adults and children residing with him and actually dependent on him. The Collector or any other officer authorized by him issuing the permit shall calculate the total quantity of paddy or rice for the transport of which the permit has to be issued, at the rate of fifteen ounces of paddy or ten ounces of rice, as the case may be, per adult per day and seven and half ounces of paddy or five ounces of rice, as the case may be, per child per day; and the permit issued by the Collector or any other officer authorized by him shall cover only the total quantity as so calculated.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this paragraph, an 'adult' shall mean a person above twelve years of age and a 'child' shall mean a person between two and twelve years of age.

11. (*a*) The terms and conditions specified above shall apply with the following modifications to the transport of paddy or rice for personal consumption by persons resident in the City of Madras or other areas where rationing is enforced either by statutory or by executive orders.

(*b*) An applicant for a permit shall send his application to the Collector of the district in which his lands are situated or to any other officer authorized by such Collector through the Rationing Officer concerned if he resides in an area where rationing is enforced by statutory orders or the Taluk Supply Officer concerned if he resides in an area where rationing is enforced not by statutory but by executive orders.

The application shall be accompanied by a statement in the following form **(which should be countersigned by the Village Munsif of the village if it is an** area where rationing is enforced not by statutory but by executive orders).

Statement to accompany the application for permit to import paddy/rice.

1. Name and address of applicant in Madras City or other rationed areas, as the case may be.

2. Particulars of ration card issued—

(i) Number of the ration card.

(ii) Number of units sanctioned for a week.

3. Stock of paddy or rice on hand at the time application is made.

(bags equivalent to mds. srs.)

Signature of applicant.

Counter-signature of Village Munsif.

Dated 195 .

(*c*) The Taluk Supply Officer/Rationing Officer will determine the quantity which the applicant is eligible to transport, enter it in the statement referred to above and forward the application with the enclosures to the Collector of the district concerned or any other officer authorized by him with an endorsement as in the form below.

The applicant is eligible for a permit for mds. . . srs. . . . for the months of . . .

Taluk Supply Officer
Rationing Officer.

On receipt of the application, the Collector or any other officer authorized by him will issue a permit for the quantity recommended by the Taluk Supply Officer or the Rationing Officer, as the case may be, either after or before the verification referred to in paragraphs 5 to 7.

(*d*) A permit shall not be given for any period exceeding *six months*, at a time nor shall any permit so given authorize the transport of more than the quantity which the applicant and his family including his servants are eligible to receive as rations for six months or 36 maunds of paddy in 24 bags/24 maunds of rice in 12 bags whichever is less.

(*e*) Where the transport is entirely by rail, the consignor shall hand over the permit to the Stationmaster concerned when the consignment is booked.

Where the transport is partly by rail and partly by road the Stationmaster will return the permit to the consignor with an endorsement thereon showing the R.R. number and the invoice number under which the consignment has been booked. The Stationmaster will also send a copy of the endorsement to the Collector or any other officer authorized by him who issued the permit. The consignor shall, after the completion of the transport, hand over the permit at the destination to the Rationing Officer or Village Munsif, as the case may be.

(*f*) A person who imports paddy or rice from his lands will be given the usual ration card but with an endorsement thereon that he will not be allowed to purchase rations till so authorized. The card will serve as a record of the rations to be ordered to be supplied if it is not otherwise available. If a person is entitled to more than 36 maunds of paddy or 24 maunds of rice in six months as rations for himself and his family including his servants or if he fails to get his supply from his lands he may apply to the Rationing Officer or the Village Munsif, as the case may be, who will cancel the endorsement on the card or order that the holder of the card will be allowed to purchase the rations or his usual rations temporarily, as the case may be. In the latter case, when the person again applies for a permit, the quantity which he obtained on the ration card previously will be taken into account in calculating the quantity for which a permit should be recommended.

12. A person who imports rice from his lands for personal consumption shall intimate to the concerned Rationing Officer or such officer as the Collector or any other officer authorized by him may nominate, the date of arrival of the consignment within ten days of its arrival.

13. " Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing clauses, the Collector of a district may issue a permit for the transport of paddy or rice from any place within that district to any other place within the Province outside that district for the personal consumption of a person during his temporary stay in the latter place, for any purpose considered reasonable by the said Collector, provided that the paddy or rice to be transported (*a*) is the produce of land situate in that district in respect of which that person is either a registered private exporter or eligible for registration as a registered private exporter under clause (1), or (*b*) has been imported into the district by that person under a permit issued by a competent authority. The permit shall be issued in the manner and subject to the terms and conditions laid down in the foregoing clauses to the extent to which they are applicable.

(10)

Foodgrains and foodstuffs—Movement—Checking of illicit traffic and transport on the river Godavari in East Godavari and West Godavari districts.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (2) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946) read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-1, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the

Governor of Madras hereby makes the following Order in supersession of the notification specified in the annexure:—

ORDER.

1. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "Special Permit Issuing Officer" means the Special Officer at Polavaram town appointed for the purpose of checking boats or other floating vessels and issuing permits and includes the Taluk Head Accountant, Polavaram, or any officer who has been authorized by the Collector, West Godavari, to perform the functions of the said officer during his absence;

(*b*) "boatman" means any person who is in charge of a boat or other floating vessel and includes any person to whom a permit has been issued by the Special Permit Issuing Officer.

2. No person shall, with effect on and from the date of publication of this Order, ply any boat or other floating vessel up the river Godavari beyond Polavaram town in the West Godavari district between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

3. No person shall between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. ply any boat or other floating vessel in the river Godavari beyond Polavaram town without getting such boat or floating vessel checked by the Special Permit Issuing Officer.

4. Every person plying a boat or other floating vessel up the river Godavari beyond Polavaram town shall produce before the Special Permit Issuing Officer, the permit issued by the competent authority in respect of foodstuffs transported in the boat or floating vessel the transport of which from one district to another within the Province of Madras or to places outside the Province has been prohibited except under a permit and shall get such permits countersigned by the Special Permit Issuing Officer. Where foodstuffs are transported by boat or other floating vessel from one place to another within the West Godavari district, the boatman shall obtain a permit from the Special Permit Issuing Officer, for such transport:

Provided that a boatman shall not be required to produce a permit in respect of foodstuffs which constitute the stores or equipment of an outgoing boat or floating vessel.

5. The boatman shall on his return journey surrender the permit to the Special Permit Issuing Officer after getting on the permit the signature of the consignee, if he is literate or if he is illiterate his thumb-impression with the signature of one or two witnesses, or the certificate of any village officer of the village in which the foodstuffs are unloaded, in token of having delivered the foodstuffs covered by the permit.

6. Every person who is the holder of a permit issued by the Special Permit Issuing Officer shall produce such permit for inspection by the Collector or any person authorized by him in this behalf.

7. Any officer of the Revenue Department not below the rank of Revenue Inspector, any officer of the Commercial Taxes Department not below the rank of Assistant Commercial Taxes Officer, or any officer of the Police or Excise Department not below the rank of Sub-Inspector in the East Godavari and West Godavari districts and any village officer having jurisdiction over the bank of the Godavari river from Polavaram town up the river, may check boats and other floating vessels in order to verify whether the foodstuffs carried in them are covered by the permits issued by the Special Permit Issuing Officer, or any officer authorized in this behalf.

8. The Special Permit Issuing Officer shall have power to check boats and other floating vessels plying up the river Godavari beyond Polavaram town, to verify that foodstuffs that are being carried in such boats or floating vessels are covered by transport permits issued by the competent authority, to check and countersign such permits and to issue permits in the form prescribed by the Collector of the West or East Godavari district for transport of foodstuffs within the said district.

9. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Order, then, without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any Court trying such contravention shall direct that any stocks of foodstuffs together with the containers and coverings thereof, in respect of which the Court is satisfied that such provision has been contravened, shall be forfeited to His Majesty, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Court is of opinion that such direction should not be made in respect of the whole or any part of such stocks.

10. All proceedings commenced and all action taken under the Orders hereby superseded shall be deemed to have been commenced or taken under this Order and shall be, so far as may be, continued accordingly.

ANNEXURE.

1. Notification No. 173 of 1943, dated the 16th April 1943, issued by the Collector of the East Godavari district and published in an extraordinary issue of the *East Godavari District Gazette*, dated the 16th April 1943.

2. Notification, dated the 7th September 1945, issued by the Collector of West Godavari district and published at page 2 of an extraordinary issue of the *West Godavari District Gazette*, dated the 18th September 1945.

3. Notification, dated the 9th October 1945, issued by the Collector of the West Godavari district and published at pages 1 and 2 of an extraordinary issue of the *West Godavari District Gazette*, dated the 24th October 1945.

(11)

Foodgrains and foodstuffs—Movement—Checking of illicit traffic and transport on rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra on the border of Kurnool district.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (2) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946) read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-1, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following Order:—

ORDER.

1. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "Special Permit Issuing Officer" means the Special Officer authorized for the purpose of checking boats or other floating vessels and issuing permits and includes the Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Taluk Head Accountants in the Kurnool and Nandikotkur taluks and any other officer who has been authorized by the Collector, Kurnool, to perform the functions of the Special Permit Issuing Officer.

(*b*) "Boatman" means any person who is in charge of a boat or other floating vessel and includes any person to whom a permit has been issued by the Special Permit Issuing Officer.

2. No person shall, with effect on and from the date of publication of this order, ply any boat or other floating vessel on the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers within the limits of the Kurnool district between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

3. No person shall between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. ply any boat or other floating vessel on the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers within the limits of the Kurnool district without getting such boat or floating vessel checked by the Special Permit Issuing Officer.

4. Every person plying a boat or other floating vessel on the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers within the limits of the Kurnool district shall produce before the Special Permit Issuing Officer, the permit issued by the competent authority in respect of foodstuffs transported in the boat or floating vessel the transport of which from one district to another within the Province of Madras or to places outside the Province has been prohibited except under a permit and

shall get such permits countersigned by the Special Permit Issuing Officer. Where foodstuffs are transported by boat or other floating vessel from one place to another within the Kurnool district, the boatman shall obtain a permit from the Special Permit Issuing Officer for such transport:

Provided that the boatman shall not be required to produce a permit in respect of foodstuffs which constitute the stores or equipment of an outgoing boat or floating vessel.

5. The boatman shall on his return journey surrender the permit to the Special Permit Issuing Officer after getting on the permit the signature of the consignee, if he is literate, or, if he is illiterate his thumb-impression with the signature of one or two witnesses, or the certificate of any village officer of the village in which the foodstuffs are unloaded, in token of having delivered the foodstuffs covered by the permit.

6. Every person who is the holder of a permit issued by the Special Permit Issuing Officer shall produce such permit for inspection by the Collector or any person authorized by him in this behalf whenever required to do so.

7. Any officer of the Revenue Department not below the rank of Revenue Inspector, any Firka Supply Officer, any officer of the Commercial Taxes Department not below the rank of Assistant Commercial Taxes Officer, any officer of the Police or Excise Department not below the rank of Sub-Inspector or any village officer having jurisdiction over the banks of the Kistna and Tungabhadra rivers within the Kurnool district may check boats and other floating vessels in order to verify whether the foodstuffs carried by them are covered by the permits referred to in clause 4.

8. The Special Permit Issuing Officer shall have power to check boats and other floating vessels plying on the Kistna and Tungabhadra rivers within the limits of the Kurnool district to verify that foodstuffs that are being carried in such boats or floating vessels are covered by transport permits issued by the competent authority, to check and countersign such permits and to issue permits in the form prescribed by the Collector of the Kurnool district for transport of foodstuffs within the said district.

9. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Order, then, without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable any Court trying such contravention shall direct that any stocks of foodstuffs together with the containers and coverings thereof, in respect of which the Court is satisfied that such provision has been contravened, shall be forfeited to His Majesty, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Court is of opinion that such directon should not be made in respect of the whole or any part of such stocks.

(12)

Foodgrains—Procurement—The Madras Foodgrains (Intensive Procurement) Order, 1948.

I

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with Public (Political) Department Notification No. 27, dated the 12th May 1948, published at page 425 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th May 1948, the Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of States No. 176-1-B, dated the 23rd March 1948, the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603/(2)-1, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following order, in supersession of the Order published with the Food Department notification, dated the 26th June 1948, at pages 526–527 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 29th June 1948, as subsequently amended.

ORDER.

1. (1) This Order may be called the Madras Foodgrains (Intensive Procurement) Order, 1948.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras including the States of Pudukottai and Banganapalle but excluding the district of Malabar.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Order, the States of Banganapalle and Pudukottai shall be deemed to form part of the districts of Kurnool and Tiruchirappalli respectively.

(3) It shall come into force in such areas, on such dates, and in respect of such foodgrains, as may be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in this behalf by the Provincial Government.

2. In this Order, " Foodgrains " means any of the foodgrains specified in the schedule to this Order.

3. (1) Every person, who, whether as holder, occupier, tenant, sub-tenant or lessee or in any other capacity, has cultivated or cultivates any land situated in the areas in which this order is brought into force, with foodgrains during fasli 1357 or fasli 1358 or fasli 1359 or who has received or who receives any portion of such foodgrains from such land as rent or interest or repayment of loan in kind or otherwise, shall sell the surplus of such foodgrains as determined by the District Collector or any officer authorized by him in this behalf to be available with such person after each harvest, to the District Collector or an Agent appointed and notified by him in this behalf in the District Gazette and to no one else.

(2) In determining the surplus, the District Collector or other Officer aforesaid shall take into account the quantity of foodgrains required by such person—

(*a*) for consumption by himself and his household;

(*b*) for payment of rent or interest in kind or for the repayment of loans in kind, where they are due in kind;

(*c*) for payment to his tenant by way of advance for agricultural expenses, where it is usual to make such advances;

(*d*) as seeds for cultivation and wages to labourers employed by him; and

(*e*) for payment to a village artisan or other person entitled to receive it as a customary remuneration for services.

In the South Kanara district, the rent payable to the landlord by the tenant and which by custom is kept by the tenant himself and paid piecemeal to the landlord shall, after deducting the quantity permitted by the District Collector, or any Officer authorized by him to be kept by the landlord, be treated as surplus with the tenant:

Provided that where the tenant has not delivered to the landlord according to the custom the quantity of foodgrains payable as rent, the tenant may, if his share in the produce is not sufficient for his domestic consumption for the period between the harvest in which the produce was reaped and the next harvest, retain out of the said quantity, such portion thereof as will be necessary for his domestic consumption, calculated on the scale of rations admissible to non-producers for that portion of the period which is not covered by his share in the produce, and shall deliver the balance, if any, to the District Collector or an agent appointed and notified by him in this behalf.

In the zamindari areas in districts other than South Kanara district, where a ryot has not paid or is unwilling to pay the melvaram share of the produce to the zamindar and keeps it with him, the entire melvaram share of the produce at the existing scale of sharing between the landholder and the ryots or that quantity reduced by the quantity, if any, permitted by the District Collector or any officer authorized by him in this behalf to be kept by the zamindar, as the case may be, shall be treated as surplus with the ryot.

Any determination of the surplus made under this clause may, from time to time, be altered and the surplus redetermined either by the Officer who determined it in the first instance or by any higher authority.

4. If it appears necessary for maintaining supplies of foodgrains, the District Collector or any other Officer authorized by him in this behalf, may by an order in writing direct, even before the determination of the surplus, the sale of a specified quantity of foodgrains to the Provincial Government or to such persons or class of persons, at such prices or in such circumstances as may be specified in the order.

5. Delivery to the District Collector or his agent of the foodgrains sold under this order shall be made either in the village in which they were cultivated or at the godowns of the agent on or before the dates that may be notified by the District Collector in this behalf in the District Gazette from time to time. The prices to be paid for the delivery of the foodgrains so made shall be in accordance with the prices fixed by the Provincial Government:

Provided that in cases where landlords or merchants receive their rents or interest in kind, the foodgrains may also be delivered at the usual place of storage within the revenue division to which it has been transported.

6. Save as provided by any law for the time being in force, no person other than the District Collector or an agent authorized by him in this behalf shall purchase any quantity of foodgrains from any person referred to in clause 3 in the Districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore and Tanjore. In the districts of Visakhapatnam, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, Bellary, Tirunelveli, South Kanara, Tiruchirappalli, the Nilgiris, Mathurai, Chittoor, Salem, South Arcot, North Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore and Ramnad no person shall purchase any quantity of foodgrains from any person except on a ration card or permit issued by the District Collector or any Officer authorized by him in this behalf.

6-A. Save as provided by any law for the time being in force, no person shall, except for the purposes specified in items (*a*) to (*e*) of sub-clause (2) of clause 3, sell or otherwise dispose of any quantity of foodgrains cultivated or received by him, to any person other than the District Collector or any agent appointed and notified by him in this behalf in the District Gazette except under and in accordance with the orders of the District Collector or any Officer authorized by him in this behalf.

7. In the areas in which this Order is brought into force, the District Collector or any Officer authorized by him in this behalf, may, by notification in the District Gazette, call for a declaration of stocks of foodgrains from all persons whenever he considers it necessary to do so:

Provided that in the South Kanara district, every person referred to in clause 3 shall, with 14 days from the date of each harvest, file with the Tahsildar of the taluk, a true and correct declaration of the stocks of foodgrains in his possession or under his control at the time of making the declaration and not dispose of such stocks, without the written permission of the Tahsildar.

8. Any Revenue Officer not below the rank of Revenue Inspector or Firka Supply Officer or any Rationing Officer not below the rank of Assistant Rationing Officer or any Police Officer of the Anti-Corruption and Anti-Blackmarketing staff not below the rank of Sub-Inspector in the areas in which this order is brought into force may, within his jurisdiction, inspect at all reasonable times stocks of foodgrains and for that purpose enter any premises or stop any vehicle or vehicles and search the same and seize stocks of foodgrains in respect of which he has reason to believe that any of the provisions of this Order has been contravened, and the driver and other person or persons who may be in charge of such vehicles, for the time being, shall stop or secure the stopping of such vehicle or vehicles on demand by the said Officers and render all assistance within their power in connexion with such search and seizure:

Provided that in exercising the power of entry, due regard shall be paid by such Officer to the social and religious customs of occupants of the premises:

Provided further that if any such premises be found locked up and unoccupied or unattended by or on behalf of the owner or occupier, the same

may in the presence of two independent witnesses, be broken open and entered upon for any or all of the above purposes.

9. If the quantity of foodgrains specified in the order issued under clause 4 is not sold in accordance with the said Order, or if the surplus as determined or redetermined under clause 3 is not delivered on or before the date notified under clause 5, then, without prejudice to any punishment to which the person concerned may be liable, any Revenue Officer not below the rank of Revenue Inspector or Firka Supply Officer or any Rationing Officer not below the rank of Assistant Rationing Officer, within whose jurisdiction the said quantity of surplus foodgrains is stocked, may seize such stocks and deliver them to the agent authorized by the District Collector in this behalf and direct the said agent to pay the person from whom the stocks were seized the value thereof at prices less than those fixed under clause 5.

10. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Order, then, without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any Court trying such contravention shall direct that any stock of such foodgrains together with the packages and coverings thereof, in respect of which the court is satisfied that such provision has been contravened, shall be forfeited to the Provincial Government, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing, the court is of opinion that such direction should not be made in respect of the whole or any part of such stock.

11. All proceedings commenced or deemed to have been commenced and all action taken or deemed to have been taken under the order hereby superseded shall be deemed to have been commenced or taken under the corresponding provision, if any, of this Order, and shall, so far as may be, continued accordingly.

SCHEDULE.

Paddy (rice in the husk)
Rice (Paddy husked)
Cholam, cumbu, ragi, korra, samai, varagu and varigalu.

II

Under clause 1 (3) of the Madras Foodgrains (Intensive Procurement) Order, 1948, published with the Food Department notification, dated the 4th October 1948, in the Extraordinary issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 5th October 1948, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby notifies the 5th day of October 1948 as the date on which the said order shall come into force in the areas specified in column (1) of the schedule below in respect of the foodgrains specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof—

SCHEDULE

Areas. (1)	Foodgrains. (2)
East Godavari district	
West Godavari district	
Krishna district	
Guntur district	
Nellore district	
Tanjore district	
Tiruchirappalli district	
Cuddapah district	The foodgrains specified in schedule to the order aforesaid.
Kurnool district	
Anantapur district	
Bellary district	
Tirunelveli district	
South Kanara district	
The Nilgiri district	
South Arcot district—	
(*a*) Chidambaram taluk	The foodgrains specified in the schedule to the order aforesaid.
(*b*) In the remaining taluks	Cholam, cumbu, ragi, korra, samai, varagu or varigalu.

III

Under clause 1 (3) of the Madras Foodgrains (Intensive Procurement) Order, 1948, published with the Food Department notification, dated the 4th October 1948, in the Extraordinary issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 5th October 1948, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby notifies the 9th day of October 1948 as the date on which the said Order shall come into force in the Periyar area in the Mathurai district in respect of paddy (rice in the husk) and rice (paddy husked).

IV.

Under clause 1 (3) of the Madras Foodgrains (Intensive Procurement) Order, 1948, published with the Food Department notification, dated the 4th October 1948, in the Extraordinary issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 5th October 1948, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby notifies the date specified in column (3) of the schedule below as the date on which the said Order shall come into force in the areas specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said schedule in respect of the foodgrains specified in the coresponding entry in column (4) thereof—

SCHEDULE.

Serial number.	District.	Date.	Foodgrains.
1	*South Arcot*—		
	All taluks in the district other than Chidambaram.	15th November 1948 ..	Paddy and rice.
2	*Mathurai*—		
	(1) Areas other than the Periyar in the district.	Do. ..	Paddy, rice and millets.
	(2) Periyar area in the district ..	Do. ..	Millets.
3	*Chittoor and Salem*	Do. ..	Paddy, rice and millets.
4	Visakhapatnam, Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Ramnad.	15th December 1948 ..	Do. millets.

NOTE.—'Millets' mean cholam, cumbu, ragi, korra, samai, varagu and varigalu.

(13)

Foodgrains—Procurement—Madras Foodgrains Procurement Order, 1947.

I

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-I, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following order, in supersession of the Madras Foodgrains Procurement Order, 1945:—

ORDER.

1. (1) This Order may be called the Madras Foodgrains Procurement Order, 1947.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

(3) It shall come into force in any local area on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, appoint.

2. In this Order unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras;

(2) "family" means persons who permanently reside with the landholder and have a common mess and includes servants of the landholder who reside in his premises and are supplied by him with meals;

(3) " foodgrain " means paddy, rice, ragi, cholam, cumbu, samai, varagu and korra;

(4) " Grain Purchase Officer " means an officer, or one of a class of officers notified by the Provincial Government or by the Commissioner, in pursuance of this clause;

(5) " landholder " means any person, company, association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not—

(*a*) owning, cultivating or in possession or management of, any land situated in an area in which this Order is in force; or

(*b*) entitled to a share of the produce of such land and includes a landholder as defined in clause (5) of section 3 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, and a tenant as defined in clause (v) of section 3 of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929; and

(6) " notified foodgrain " means any foodgrain with the Provincial Government may by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in respect of any area specified in this behalf.

3. (1) The whole produce of any crop of a notified foodgrain shall be at the disposal of the Commissioner, provided that nothing contained in this sub-clause shall affect the operation of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864.

(2) Out of the produce of any crop of a notified foodgrain the Grain Purchase Officer or an officer authorized by him in this behalf shall permit the landholder to retain with him—

(i) the quantity necessary for the domestic consumption by himself and his family at such rates as may be fixed by the Commissioner from time to time,

(ii) in case the landholder is the actual cultivator the quantity necessary as seed for the land, and he may also permit, in case the landholder is the actual cultivator, to retain with him the quantity necessary for the agricultural expenses of the land, if any, payable in kind, and

(iii) in case the landholder is the owner of an elephant or elephants or maintains any temple, the quantity necessary for feeding the elephant or elephants or for the maintenance of the temple at the scale and composition of rations that may be fixed by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies from time to time.

The balance of the produce shall be sold by the landholder to the Grain Purchase Officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf.

4. A landholder may remove the crop of a notified foodgrain to the place of storage in the village in which the crop has been harvested or to his usual place of storage situated in an adjoining village.

5. Except as otherwise provided by this Order or any other order, having the force of law, no notified foodgrain shall be transported without the written permission of the Grain Purchase Officer or other officer authorized by him in this behalf.

The written permission shall specify the period within which the notified foodgrains shall be transported and shall not be valid after that period.

6. The landholder shall be responsible for the safe custody of the produce of any crop of a notified foodgrain grown in his lands till it is taken delivery of by the Grain Purchase Officer or a person authorized by him in this behalf:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to prohibit the landholder from removing or using the quantity of the notified foodgrain which he would be entitled to retain with him under sub-clause (2) of clause 3 for the domestic consumption by himself and his family if he had been permitted by the Grain Purchase Officer.

7. For the notified foodgrain that is taken delivery of by the Grain Purchase Officer or a person authorized by him in this behalf the landholder shall be paid its price determined in accordance with the provisions of the Madras Foodgrains Price Control Order, 1949.

8. No landholder shall, without the written permission of the Grain Purchase Officer, sell any notified foodgrain to, or enter into, any contract for the

sale of any notified foodgrain with any person other than the Grain Purchase Officer or a person authorized by him under sub-clause (2) of clause 3.

9. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Order or of any regulation made thereunder, then, without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any court trying such contravention shall direct that any stocks of notified foodgrain, together with the containers and coverings thereof, in respect of which the court is satisfied that the said provisions have been contravened, shall be forfeited to His Majesty, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the court is of opinion that such direction should not be made in respect of the whole or any part of such stocks.

10. (1) The Commissioner or any officer authorized by him in this behalf may inspect at all reasonable times stocks of notified foodgrains or any books, accounts or other documents pertaining to a notified foodgrains and seize any notified foodgrain in respect of which he has reason to believe that a contravention of this Order has been, is being or is about to be committed and any books, accounts, or other documents relating thereto and may for the purpose of such inspection—

(*a*) enter any premises and search the same, provided that in exercising the power of entry due regard shall be paid by such officer to the social and religious customs of the occupants of the premises;

(*b*) stop any vehicle, boat, person or animal and search the same;

(*c*) ask any person all necessary questions; and

(*d*) require the production of any document.

(2) The Commissioner or any officer authorized by him in this behalf may ask of any person all necessary questions and the persons so questioned shall be bound to answer truthfully the questions asked of him.

11. The Commissioner or any officer authorized by him in this behalf may require any person to appear before him at a stated time and place and on receipt of such requisition such person shall appear in person or through an agent before the said officer at the time and place specified in the requisition.

12. The Commissioner or any officer authorized by him in this behalf may require any person to produce any books, accounts, or other documents in his possession or under his control relating to a notified foodgrain. On receipt of such requisition such person shall produce such books, accounts or other documents in his possession or under his control at the time and place indicated in the requisition.

13. The Provincial Government may in respect of any area in which this Order is in force make regulations providing for—

(*a*) the procedure to be followed for the payment of money for the notified foodgrain acquired from the landholder;

(*b*) calling upon landholders and dealers to submit such returns as may be necessary;

(*c*) the production of such records as may be necessary; and

(*d*) any other matter connected with the acquisition, storage, transport and distribution of any notified foodgrain.

14. Notwithstanding any provisions of this Order, the Commissioner may, in any special case or class of cases authorize the sale, purchase or distribution of any notified foodgrain in any manner he thinks fit.

15. The Provincial Government may exempt any landholder or class of landholders from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Order and may at any time suspend or cancel such exemption.

16. (1) All proceedings commenced under the Madras Foodgrains Procurement Order, 1944, or the Madras Foodgrains Procurement Order, 1945, and all action taken under those Orders, shall be deemed to have been commenced or taken under this Order and shall, so far as may be, be continued accordingly.

(2) All regulations made under the Orders of 1944 and 1945 aforesaid and all written permissions given under these Orders and in force immediately before

the commencement of this Order shall be deemed for all the purposes of this Order to have been made or given under this Order.

II

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 1, sub-clause (3) of the Madras Foodgrains Procurement Order, 1947, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby appoints 1st day of April 1947 as the date on which the said Order shall come into force in the whole of the district of Malabar excluding—

(1) British Cochin;
(2) The Laccadive Islands; and
(3) Attapadi amsom in Walluvanad taluk.

III

In pursuance of clause 2, sub-clause (4) of the Madras Foodgrains Procurement Order, 1947, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby notifies the following ex officio as " Grain Purchase Officers " in the Malabar district:—

(1) District Food Re-organization Officers.
(2) Deputy Supply Officers.
(3) Taluk Supply Officers.
(4) Assistant Taluk Supply Officers in independent charge.

IV

In pursuance of clause 2 (6) of the Madras Foodgrains Procurement Order, 1947, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby specifies " rice " as a notified foodgrains in respect of the whole of the district of Malabar excluding—

(i) British-Cochin;
(ii) The Laccadive Islands; and
(iii) Attapadi amsom in Walluvanad taluk.

(14)

Foodgrains—Procurement—The Malabar Foodgrains Procurement Regulations, 1947.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 12 of the Madras Foodgrains Procurement Order, 1947, and in supersession of the Malabar Foodgrains Procurement Regulations, 1944. His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following regulations:—

REGULATIONS.

1. (i) These regulations may be called the Malabar Foodgrains Procurement Regulations, 1947.

(ii) They extend to the district of Malabar excluding British Cochin, the Laccadive Islands and Attapadi amsom in Walluvanad taluk.

2. In these regulations—

(*a*) " Collector " means the Collector of Malabar;

(*b*) " Dealer " means any person including a co-operative society or store appointed as a dealer under regulation 18.

(*c*) " Order " means the Madras Foodgrains Procurement Order, 1947.

(*d*) the expressions " Commissioner," " Grain Purchase Officer," " Landholder " and " notified foodgrain " shall have the same meanings respectively as in the Madras Foodgrains Procurement Order, 1947.

3. A landholder who is a cultivator of any notified foodgrain shall not, except in exceptional circumstances such as threatened rain necessitating immediate harvest, harvest the crop of the notified foodgrain on his land without giving at

least seven days' notice in writing to the menon concerned, in the form prescribed by the Commissioner. If the crop is harvested in exceptional circumstances the landholder shall, immediately after the harvest, give the prescribed notice to the menon concerned.

4. A landholder who harvests the crop of a notified foodgrain shall be responsible for having the entire crop thrashed and stored in proper godown after paying, if necessary, in kind, the cost of harvesting.

5. The landholder shall have the notified foodgrain harvested by him, properly dried and kept in such a condition as to prevent damage through moisture or any such cause.

6. A landholder who is bound by custom to pay a share of the produce of a notified foodgrain to a kanamdar or janmi may deliver such share to the kanamdar, or janmi after obtaining a receipt from such kanamdar or janmi.

7. No landholder shall appropriate for his own use any quantity of the produce of a notified foodgrain which he is bound by custom to pay to a landlord or other person entitled to such payment. If the landholder fails to deliver such quantity to the landlord or other person entitled to payment within the customary period for payment, he shall deliver it to the Grain Purchase Officer or other person authorized by him in this behalf:

Provided that where the landholder has not delivered the quantity of notified foodgrains to the landlord or other person aforesaid within the customary period, he may, if his share in the produce is not sufficient for his domestic consumption for the period between the harvest in which the produce was reaped and the next harvest, retain out of the said quantity, such portion thereof as will be necessary for his domestic consumption, calculated on the scale of rations admissible to non-producers, for that portion of the period which is not covered by his share in the produce, and deliver the balance, if any, to the Grain Purchase Officer or other person authorized by him in this behalf.

8. No landlord or other person receiving a share of the profits or rent in kind shall receive such share or rent without granting a proper receipt to the landholder. The landholder shall also keep correct and up-to-date accounts showing the quantities of notified foodgrains received by him and the manner in which they are utilized.

A Grain Purchase Officer may, by general or special order, require any landholder or any class of landholders to submit a periodical statement of accounts containing such information as the Grain Purchase Officer may think necessary. The landholer shall be bound to comply with such Order and to furnish complete and correct information.

9. A landholder or a person who has received his share of the produce of a notified foodgrain or rent in kind as specified in regulation 6, shall be responsible for the safe custody of the portion of such foodgrain (less any quantity of the foodgrain delivered or deliverable by him as prescribed by regulation 6) which he is bound under the Order to sell to the Grain Purchase Officer, until it is delivered to the Grain Purchase Officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf.

10. A landholder may sell any notified foodgrain to the Madras Agricultural department for seed purposes and if he does so, he shall obtain a voucher from an officer of that department for the quantity of the notified foodgrain sold to it. The quantity so sold shall be set off against the quantity which under the Order the landholder is bound to sell to the Grain Purchase Officer.

11. The landholder shall be bound to clean the notified foodgrain and to have it dried before it is offered for sale to the Grain Purchase Officer.

12. A landholder shall be responsible for the safe custody of the quantity of the notified foodgrain retained by him under the Order for seed purposes till it is used as seed and shall not, without the written permission of the Grain Purchase Officer, use it for any other purpose.

13. If for any reason the landholder does not utilize for seed purposes the quantity retained by him for those purposes, he shall offer the same to the Grain Purchase Officer who shall purchase it at such rates as may be fixed by the Collector from time to time.

14. The quantity of a notified foodgrain which is retained by the landholder for the domestic consumption of himself and his family shall be used in the same way as if it had been a ration issued to him under the Madras Rationing Order, 1947, by the authorized retail distributor to a cardholder.

15. A landholder shall obtain from the Grain Purchase Officer or the person authorized by him to purchase the notified foodgrain, a voucher for the notified foodgrain sold by him to such officer or person and shall issue a receipt to such officer or person for the money received by him from such officer or person.

16. (1) Soon after the harvest, the Grain Purchase Officer or an officer authorized by him in this behalf shall serve a notice on the landholder giving an estimate of the produce of the lands harvested by the landholder.

(2) The portion which the landholder is, under the order, bound to sell to the Grain Purchase Officer or a person authorized by him shall be based on such estimate, subject, in cases, where the landholder appeals under clause (3), to the modification, if any, ordered on such appeal.

(3) If the landholder considers that the produce on his land has not been correctly estimated, he may appeal to the Taluk Supply Officer or Assistant Taluk Supply Officer in independent charge as the case may be, within one week of the receipt of the notice.

(4) The Taluk Supply Officer or Assistant Taluk Supply Officer in independent charge as the case may be, shall, after such enquiry as he considers necessary, pass such orders on the appeal as he thinks fit.

17. A landholder shall be bound to give information of any contravention of the provisions of the Order or of these regulations which may come to his knowledge.

18. The Grain PPrchase Officer shall, with the approval of the Collector, appoint a dealer for each taluk or any part thereof as he may deem necessary for the purchase of any notified foodgrain in such taluk or part.

19. No person shall be appointed as dealer unless he—

(1) deposits with the Grain Purchase Officer a sum of Rs. 5,000 or such lesser sum as may be specified by the Provincial Government from time to time, as security for the due performance of his duties under these regulations if in the opinion of the Grain Purchase Officer such security is necessary, and

(2) executes an agreement to abide by such conditions as may be prescribed from time to time by the Grain Purchase Officer.

20. Every dealer shall be responsible for purchasing in the taluk or part of the taluk for which he is appointed, the quantities of the notified foodgrain which the landholders in such taluk or part thereof are under the Order bound to sell to the Grain Purchase Officer.

21. The Grain Purchase Officer shall give the dealer a list of all the landholders, in the taluk or part thereof for which the dealer is appointed, who are under the Order, bound to sell a notified foodgrain to the Grain Purchase Officer and the quantity available with each landholder for purchase. On receipt of the list, the dealer shall post the particulars contained in the list in a register called the Dealer's Grain Purchase Register. A separate register or a register in separate sections, shall be maintained for each amsom or desom and for each kind of notified foodgrain. The register shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Commissioner from time to time.

22. The dealer shall purchase from the landholder the quantity of the notified foodgrain which the landholder is under the Order bound to sell to the Grain Purchase Officer after paying the landholder the price for the quantity purchased at the rate fixed for it from time to time by the Collector. He shall obtain a receipt from the landholder for the money paid by him and shall issue

a voucher to the landholder for the quantity of the notified foodgrain purchased by him.

23. A voucher given to the landholder by the dealer for the purchase of a notified foodgrain from such landholder shall be *prima facie* evidence that the landholder has sold to the dealer the quantity mentioned therein. The dealer shall maintain a duplicate for every such voucher given by him to the landholder.

24. At the end of each day, the dealer shall send to the menon of the amsom or desom a statement showing the purchase effected that day, the names of the landholders from whom purchases were made, the quantities purchased from each, the amount paid and the depot to which the quantity purchased is to be transported for storing.

25. The dealer shall store the notified foodgrain purchased by him in the depot of the amsom or desom or in the nearest group depot established for a group of amsoms or desoms.

26. If any landholder refuse to sell the notified foodgrains or represents that he has not got with him the quantity of notified foodgrains specified in the notice referred to in regulation 16, the dealer shall at once report the fact to the Grain Purchase Officer and act in accordance with the instructions that may be issued by him.

27. A dealer shall arrange for a sufficient number of depots in each amsom or desom for storing the quantity of the notified foodgrain required for the amsom or desom till the next harvest.

28. If for any reason, a dealer is not able to get sufficient storage accommodation in any particular amsom or desom, he shall apply in writing to the Grain Purchase Officer for permission to store the quantity of the notified foodgrain required for that amsom or desom in the depot of an adjoining amsom or desom or in the nearest group depot.

29. In addition to the depots in each amsom or desom, a dealer shall establish a sufficient number of group depots in central amsoms or desoms selected by the Grain Purchase Officer and also depots at the dealer's headquarters.

30. The depots in the amsoms or desoms, the group depots and depots at the dealer's headquarters shall be under the complete control of the dealer or his agent and they shall have access to them at all times of the day.

31. A list of the depots and names of the persons placed in charge of the depots shall be communicated to the Grain Purchase Officer, by the dealer. A depot shall not be changed without the orders of the Grain Purchase Officer.

32. A dealer shall be responsible for the safe custody and proper storage of the notified foodgrains purchased by him and shall be responsible for any damage or loss caused to such foodgrains through his negligence.

33. A dealer shall not stock notified foodgrains in excess of the quantity noted by him in his stock register.

34. Every movement of a notified foodgrain from an amsom or desom to a group depot or from a group depot to a depot at the dealer's headquarters shall be covered by a transport permit obtained from the Grain Purchase Officer or an officer authorized by him.

35. A stock register shall be kept by the dealer for each amsom or desom showing the quantity of notified foodgrain stocked in the depots in such amsom or desom in such form as may be prescribed by the Commissioner.

36. The stocks kept in a depot in an amsom or desom or in a group depot or in the depot at the dealer's headquarters shall not, except for special reasons which shall at once be reported to the Grain Purchase Officer, be issued from that depot without a ration authority issued under the Madras Rationing Order, 1947, by the Taluk or District Rationing Officer or a transport order of the Grain Purchase Officer.

37. Every dealer shall keep a head office in the headquarters of the area for which he is appointed and shall notify the address of that office to the Grain Purchase Officer and the District Rationing Officer.

38. The head office shall be kept open on all days other than notified holidays and there shall be a person in charge of such office who can give any information required by the officers of the Rationing department and the Grain Purchase department regarding the stocks of notified foodgrains.

39. A register shall be kept in the head office showing the stocks in the various depots under the charge of the dealer.

40. Every dealer shall send an extract from the register once a week or at such other intervals as may be fixed by the District Grain Purchase Officer to the Taluk Rationing Officer and the Grain Purchase Officer.

41. Every dealer shall be bound to sell the notified foodgrain to any person who produces a ration authority issued under the Madras Rationing Order, 1947, by a Rationing Officer.

42. Every dealer shall sell the notified foodgrains only at the rates fixed by the Collector or the Grain Purchase Officer from time to time and shall not ask for any additional payment on any account.

43. Every dealer shall carry out any instruction given to him by the Grain Purchase Officer or the District or Taluk Rationing Officer regarding the purchase, transport, storage or issue of any notified foodgrains.

44. Every dealer shall be bound to give information of any contravention of the provisions of the Order or of these regulations that may come to his knowledge.

(15)

Foodgrains—Procurement—Provision of emergency powers to Collectors to procure stocks—Order issued.

I

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) (*f*) & (*j*) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-I, dated the 21st October 1946, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following order:—

ORDER.

1. (1) This order extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

(2) This clause shall come into force at once and the remaining clause shall come into force on such dates and in such districts in the Province as may be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in this behalf by the Provincial Government.

2. In this Order " foodgrains " means any of the foodgrains specified in the schedule to this Order.

3. If it appears necessary for maintaining supplies of foodgrains essential to the life of the community any officer of the Revenue and Civil Supplies department not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar may, by order in writing, require any person holding stock of foodgrains to sell the whole or a specified part of the stock at such prices and to such persons or class of persons or in such circumstances as may be specified in the order.

4. If the stock of foodgrains specified in the Order under clause 3 is not sold in accordance with the said Order, then, without prejudice to any punishment to which the person concerned may be liable, the officer issuing the said Order may seize such stock and deliver it to the person or class of person to whom it

should have been sold under the said Order and direct such person or class of persons to pay the person from whom the stock was seized the value thereof at the price specified in the said Order.

5. Any Revenue Officer not below the rank of Revenue Inspector or Firka Supply Officer or any Rationing Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Rationing Officer or any Police Officer of the Anti-Corruption and Anti-Black-marketing staff not below the rank of Sub-Inspector may, within his jurisdiction, inspect at all reasonable times stocks of foodgrains and for that purpose enter any premises or stop any vehicle or vehicles and search the same and seize stocks of foodgrains in respect of which he has reason to believe that any order issued under clause 3 has been contravened:

Provided that in exercising the power to entry, due regard shall be paid by such officer to the social and religious customs of the occupants of the premises:

Provided further that if any such premises be found locked up and unoccupied or unattended by or on behalf of the owner or occupier, the same may, in the presence of two independent witnesses, be broken open and entered upon for any or all of the above purposes.

SCHEDULE.

Paddy (rice in the husk).
Rice (paddy husked).
Cholam, cumbu, ragi, korra, samai, varagu, varigalu.

II

Under clause 1 (2) of the Order published with the Food Department notification, dated the 23rd December 1947, in the extraordinary issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th December 1947, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby notifies the 28th day of December 1947, as the date in which the said Order, except clause 1 thereof which has already come into force in the whole of the Province of Madras, shall come into force in the following districts:—

(1) Anantapur.
(2) Bellary.
(3) Cuddapah.
(4) Kurnool.
(5) Chittoor.
(6) Visakhapatnam.
(7) South Kanara.
(8) Chingleput.
(9) North Arcot.
(10) Salem.
(11) Ramnad.
(12) Mathurai.
(13) Coimbatore.
(14) Tirunelveli.

III

Under clause 1 (2) of the Order published with the Food Department notification, dated the 23rd December 1947, in an extraordinary issue of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th December 1947, as subsequently amended, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby notifies the 2nd day of March 1948, as the date on which the said Order, except clause 1 thereof which has already come into force in the whole of the Province of Madras, shall come into force in the following districts, namely:—

(1) East Godavari.
(2) West Godavari.
(3) Krishna.
(4) Guntur.
(5) Nellore.
(6) Tanjore.
(7) Tiruchirappalli.
(8) South Arcot.

IV

Under clause 1 (2) of the Order published with the Food Department notification, dated the 23rd December 1947, in an extraordinary issue of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th December 1947, as subsequently amended, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby notifies the 7th day of December 1948, as the date on which the said Order, except clause 1 thereof which has already come into force in the whole of the Province of Madras, shall come into force in the following districts, namely:—

(1) Malabar.
(2) The Nilgiris.

(16)

Foodgrains—Rationing—Madras Rationing (Preparatory Measures) Order, 1947.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) (*h*) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-1, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following Order, in supersession of the Madras Rationing (Preparatory Measures) Order, 1946:—

ORDER.

1. (1) This Order may be called the Madras Rationing (Preparatory Measures) Order, 1947.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

(3) It shall come into force—

(*a*) at once in all the areas in which the Madras Rationing (Preparatory Measures) Order, 1946, was in force immediately before the publication of this Order; and

(*b*) in any other local area on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, appoint.

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(i) " Enquiry Officer " means a person authorized under paragraph (*b*) of sub-clause (1) of clause 3 and includes any person appointed to assist him under sub-clause (2) of that clause.

(ii) " Numbering Officer " means a person authorized under paragraph (*a*) of sub-clause (1) of clause 3 and includes any person appointed to assist him under sub-clause (2) of that clause.

3. (1) If, in the opinion of the Provincial Government, it is necessary or expedient to carry out any of the following measures as preparatory to the rationing of foodstuffs, the Provincial Government may—

(*a*) authorize any person in respect of any area to paint on, or affix to, any premises in that area such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary, for facilitating their identification; and

(*b*) authorize any person in respect of any area to collect information and statistics necessary for the rationing of foodstuffs in respect of all persons in that area.

(2) The person authorized under sub-clause (1) may, by order in writing, appoint any other person or persons to assist him in carrying out the measures aforesaid.

4. (1) An Enquiry Officer may ask of any person such questions for the purposes of collecting information and statistics relating to the rationing of foodstuffs as the Provincial Government may notify in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(2) Every person of whom a question is asked under sub-clause (1) shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge and belief, and if so required by the Enquiry Officer, to answer it in writing with his name signed thereto. If such person is unable to answer in writing, he shall, after the answers given by him have been recorded by the Enquiry Officer, be legally bound to sign or affix his thumb-impression, or his mark to the record.

5. Every person occupying any premises shall allow the Numbering Officer or Enquiry Officer such access thereto as he may require for the purpose of his work:

Provided that in requiring access, due regard shall be paid by such officer to the social and religious customs of the occupier.

6. No person shall remove, obliterate or alter or damage, before such date as the Provincial Government may in relation to any area specify in this behalf,

any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted on, or affixed to, premises by a Numbering Officer.

7. No Enquiry Officer shall knowingly make any false return or any false record in connexion with any enquiry conducted by him.

8. All proceedings commenced or deemed to have been commenced under the Madras Rationing (Preparatory Measures) Order, 1946, and all action taken or deemed to have been taken under that Order, shall be deemed to have been commenced or taken, under this Order and shall, so far as may be, be continued accordingly.

(17)

Foodgrains—Rationing—Madras Rationing Order, 1947.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) (*d*) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-1, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following Order, in supersession of the Madras Rationing Order, 1945:—

ORDER.

1. (1) This Order may be called the Madras Rationing Order, 1947.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

(3) It shall come into force—

(*a*) at once, in all the areas in which the Madras Rationing Order, 1945, was in force immediately before the publication of this Order, and

(*b*) in any other local area, on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, appoint.

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) " authorized wholesale distributor " means a wholesale dealer authorized under sub-clause (1) of clause 4 and shall include a person in charge of a godown appertaining to the rationed article and under the control of the Provincial Government;

(2) " authorized retail distributor " means a retail dealer authorized under sub-clause (1) of clause 4 and shall include a person in charge of a shop appertaining to a rationed article and under the control of the Provincial Government;

(3) " authorized establishment " means a person in charge of an establishment authorized under sub-clause (1) of clause 4 and shall include a person in charge of an establishment under the control of the Provincial Government;

(4) " Commissioner " means the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras;

(5) (*a*) " establishment " means catering establishments, institutions, residential establishments, manufacturing establishments, industries, animal establishments, and any other establishment or class of establishment which the Provincial Government or the Commissioner may declare to be establishments for the purpose of this Order;

(*b*) (i) " Catering establishments " includes hotels, restaurants, eating houses, cafes, tea shops, coffee stalls, free feeding centres and every other place of refreshment open to the public, clubs, canteens, and other similar establishments;

(ii) " institutions " includes hospitals, sanatoria, convalescent homes, nursing homes, orphanages, work-houses, infirmaries, asylums, boarding schools (which provide meals for day boarders only) and other similar establishments;

(iii) " residential establishments " shall not include private households but shall include boarding houses, apartment houses, residential hotels,

hostels, nurses' homes, boarding schools (with or without any day boarders) and other similar establishments;

(iv) " manufacturing establishments " includes bakeries, confectioneries and other similar establishments;

(v) " industries " means undertakings requiring the use of any rationed article in the process of production, manufacture or finishing of any article whether or not it is a rationed article;

(vi) " animal establishments " includes stables for horses or cattle, poultry farms, zoos, menageries, veterinary and other hospitals, pinjrapoles and other similar establishments;

(6) " establishment consumption " means all consumption of food supplied by an establishment for consumption on the premises of the establishment or elsewhere;

(7) " household consumption " means all consumption of food other than establishment consumption;

(8) " rationed area " means any area in which this Order has been brought into force;

(9) " rationed article " means any foodstuff which the Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, in respect of any rationed area, specify in his behalf;

(10) " rationing date " means in relation to any rationed article such date as may be fixed by the Provincial Government in respect of any rationed area for commencement of rationing of the article in that area;

(11) " ration document " includes a ration book, a ration card or any part of any ration book or ration card or any ration coupon or any declaration, authority, permit or other document issued or made by or under the provisions of this Order.

3. (1) The Provincial Government may appoint a Provincial Controller of Food Rationing having jurisdiction throughout the Province.

(2) The Provincial Controller of Food Rationing shall, subject to the direction and control of the Commissioner, exercise general powers of superintendence and control over the working of the systems of rationing established by this Order.

(3) The Commissioner may appoint such Rationing Officers and Assistant Rationing Officers as he may think fit. Rationing Officers and Assistant Rationing Officers shall have jurisdiction over such areas as may be specified by the Commissioner, in the case of Rationing Officers, and by the Rationing Officers concerned, in the case of Assistant Rationing Officers.

(4) The Rationing and Assistant Rationing Officers appointed under sub-clause (3) may, during their absence for periods not exceeding ten days at the time on casual leave or otherwise, authorize such officers under them as they deem fit, to exercise, perform or discharge all or any of their powers, functions or duties during such absence.

4. (1) With a view to controlling the distribution of any rationed article, the Commissioner or an officer authorized by him in respect of any rationed area in this behalf, may issue an authorization to any person being a wholesale dealer, retail dealer or having charge of an establishment to supply any rationed article in such area, in accordance with the provisions prescribed by or under this Order and such authorization shall specify the rationed article in respect of which it is issued and the conditions subject to which such dealer or person in charge of an establishment shall distribute the rationed article.

(2) The Commissioner or any officer authorized by him in this behalf may at any time, whether at the request of the person to whom an authorization has been issued or *suo motu*, after making such inquiry as may be deemed necessary, add to, amend, vary or rescind the authorization issued under sub-clause (1).

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (2), the Provincial Government or any officer authorized by them in this behalf may, in special circumstances, without giving any previous notice or without assigning any

reason, suspend or cancel an authorization issued, or deemed to be issued under this Order.

5. No person other than an authorized wholesale distributor shall, on or after the rationing date, import into or export outside any rationed area, any rationed article except under and in accordance with the provisions prescribed by the Provincial Government or the Commissioner under this Order:

Provided that the Commissioner or any person authorized specially by him in this behalf may permit any landholder residing within any rationed area to import into the said area such quantities of the rationed article as may be required for consumption by himself and the members of his family including his servants and for any other specific purpose subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Provincial Government or the Commissioner from time to time:

Provided further that the Commissioner or any person authorized by him in this behalf, may permit any person or class of persons to import into, or export from, any rationed area, any rationed article for any specific purpose, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Provincial Government or the Commissioner from time to time.

6. No person other than an authorized wholesale distributor, an authorized retail distributor or an authorized establishment shall, on or after the rationing date, supply or offer or attempt to supply to any person any rationed article.

7. No authorized wholesale distributor shall, on or after the rationing date, supply or offer or attempt to supply any rationed article to any person other than an authorized retail distributor or an authorized establishment except under and in accordance with the provisions prescribed by the Provincial Government or the Commissioner under this Order.

8. No authorized retail distributor or authorized establishment shall, on or after the rationing date, supply or offer or attempt to supply any rationed article except for household consumption, establishment consumption or for the purposes of an establishment other than establishment consumption and except under and in accordance with the provisions prescribed by the Provincial Government or the Commissioner under this Order.

9. No person shall, on or after the rationing date, obtain or attempt to obtain any rationed article except for household consumption, for establishment consumption or for the purposes of an establishment other than establishment consumption and except under and in accordance with the provisions prescribed by the Provincial Government or the Commissioner under this Order.

10. The foregoing provisions shall not apply to distribution by any person, of any rationed article lawfully obtained by him—

(*a*) to members of the same household or to guests sharing meals in such household; or

(*b*) to any other person either without payment of price of such rationed article or in exchange for any other rationed article.

11. Except as otherwise provided by this order, a rationed article shall be obtained, on or after the rationing date, only by means of a ration document available for lawful use and lawfully used and only up to the quantity in relation to that article as represented by the units specified in the ration document.

12. (1) With a view to controlling the distribution of any rationed article, the Provincial Government may issue or cause to be issued, to any person or class of persons or to the public generally in any rationed area, ration documents for the purposes of rationing of such article:

Provided that no ration document shall be delivered to any person unless such person or any adult member of his family to whom the document is tendered on his behalf signs or affixes his mark or thumb-impression in token of receipt of such document as required by the officer delivering such document.

(2) The Commissioner or an officer authorized by him in respect of any rationed area in this behalf, may at any time, whether at the request of the

person to whom any ration document has been issued or *suo motu* after making such inquiry as may be deemed necessary add to, amend, vary or rescind the ration document. Where any ration document is rescinded, any person in possession of it shall forthwith deliver the same to the Commissioner or the authorized officer, as the case may be.

(3) No person shall without lawful authority alter any entry on a ration document. If the holder of a ration document finds that some other person has, without lawful authority to do so, made an alteration on the ration document affecting its validity or the quantity or the kind of rationed articles obtainable on it, the holder of such ration document shall forthwith report the fact to the Rationing Officer concerned.

12-A. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any Act, rule, by-law or other law for the time being in force, the person in charge of an establishment other than an industry or animal establishment, shall, if required to do so by the Commissioner or the Rationing Officer concerned, keep the establishment open during any period specified by the Commissioner or Rationing Officer concerned, as the case may be, and supply food prepared from the rationed article to any customer for the purpose of establishment consumption.

13. (1) An officer or authority empowered by or in pursuance of this Order to exercise any power of a Rationing Officer, or any officer authorized by him in this behalf may, within his jurisdiction—

(*a*) enter any premises and search it provided that in exercising the power of entry due regard shall be paid by such officer to the social and religious customs of the occupants of the premises;

(*b*) inspect at all reasonable times, any stocks of rationed articles, any ration documents or any books, accounts or other documents pertaining to dealings in any rationed article;

(*c*) seize any article in respect of which a contravention of the Order has been, is being or is about to be committed;

(*d*) stop any vehicle, boat, person or animal and search the same;

(*e*) ask of any person all necessary questions; and

(*f*) require the production of any document.

(2) Every person who so required by such officer under sub-clause (1), shall allow access to the premises, provide facilities to inspect, deliver such article or articles seized, stop the vehicle, boat or animal, answer truthfully all questions asked of him, give it in writing if so required and produce the documents in his possession or under his control.

14. (1) The Provincial Government may in respect of any rationed area make regulations providing for—

(*a*) the conditions subject to which any rationed article may be imported into or exported outside such area, or may be supplied or obtained for household consumption, for establishment consumption or for the purposes of an establishment other than establishment consumption, and

(*b*) in particular—

(i) the kind of ration document which may be issued for each such purpose;

(ii) the manner in which such ration document may be used for supplying or obtaining any rationed article including the manner in which and the conditions subject to which such document may be registered with any authorized wholesale distributor, authorized retail distributor or authorized establishment;

(iii) the period for which any ration document or part thereof shall be valid;

(iv) the number of units allotted to any person, class of persons or to the public generally;

(v) the quantity which a unit shall represent in relation to any rationed article whether separately for that article or in combination with other articles;

(vi) the conditions subject to which the authorized wholesale distributor, authorized retail distributor or authorized establishment may obtain and supply any rationed article; and

(vii) any other matter connected with the distribution of any rationed article.

(2) It shall be the duty of every person to comply with all regulations made under sub-clause (1) in so far as they are applicable to him.

15. A ration document shall not be used for obtaining any rationed article except by or on behalf of the person to whom such document was issued.

16. Every ration document issued under this Order shall be the property of the Provincial Government, but the person to whom it is issued or surrendered or with whom it is retained under the provisions of this Order or the regulations thereunder shall be entitled to its custody and shall be responsible for its safe custody.

17. If any ration document be defaced, lost or destroyed, the officer authorized by the Commissioner in respect of any rationed area in this behalf may, subject to any regulations as may be issued by the Provincial Government in this behalf and after making such enquiry as he may think fit, issue a new ration document in place thereof. Every person to whom a new ration document has been issued, shall, if he subsequently finds the lost ration document, forthwith return the latter document to the said officer.

18. No person shall transfer to any other person a ration document issued to himself.

19. When any person is in possession of a ration document and such possession is not authorized by virtue of this Order, he shall forthwith deliver the same to the officer in charge of the nearest rationing office.

20. In any case where any ration document is required to be cancelled under or for the purposes of this Order, it shall not be deemed to be cancelled unless it shall have been effectively cancelled in ink (whether by means of a dye or stamp or otherwise) or by means of indelible pencil and shall upon such cancellation cease to be available for lawful use.

21. Every authorized wholesale distributor, authorized retail distributor, or authorized establishment, as the case may be, shall, when so required by general or special directions, by any officer authorized by the Commissioner in this behalf—

(*a*) deliver to him all coupons and other authorities and documents surrendered to him under or for the purpose of this Order;

(*b*) furnish such particulars relating to his dealings in and stocks of any rationed article as may be required.

22. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order, the Commissioner may, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by him or the Provincial Government, authorize the distribution of any rationed article otherwise than on a ration document, and whether or not for household consumption or establishment consumption or for the purposes of an establishment other than establishment consumption.

23. The Provincial Government may exempt any person or class of persons from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Order and may at any time suspend or cancel such exemption.

24. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Order or of any regulation made thereunder, then, without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any Court trying such contravention shall direct that any stocks of rationed articles together with the containers and coverings thereof, in respect of which the Court is satisfied that any of the said provisions has been contravened shall be forfeited to His Majesty, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the Court is of opinion that such direction should not be made in respect of the whole or any part of such stocks.

25. (1) All proceedings commenced or deemed to have been commenced under the Madras Rationing Order, 1945, and all action taken or deemed tc have been taken under that Order shall be deemed to have been commenced or taken under this Order and shall, so far as may be, be continued accordingly.

(2) All regulations made or deemed to have been made under the Order of 1945 aforesaid and all ration documents issued or deemed to have been issued under that Order and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order shall be deemed for all the purposes of this Order to have been made or issued, as the case may be, under this Order.

(18)

Foodgrains—Rationing—Regulations under the Madras Rationing Order, 1943, applicable to Madras City.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 12 of the Madras Rationing Order, 1943, His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following regulations in respect of the City of Madras:—

Chapter I.

General.

1. In these regulations unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) " approved shop " means a grain shop run by an employer of labour solely for the benefit of his employees or by a registered trade union for the benefit of its members and approved as such in either case by the Rationing Officer.

" Circle " means one of the divisions into which the City of Madras is divided by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, for the purpose of administering the Madras Rationing Order, 1943.

(2) " Labourer " means a person who earns his livelihood by hard manual labour and if any question arises as to whether a person is or is not a labourer, it shall be decided by the Rationing Officer or any officer authorized by him and his decision shall be final.

(3) " Week " means the period commencing on the rationing date and ending at midnight of Saturday next following and thereafter each successive period of seven days.

Chapter II.

Household consumption.

2. For purposes of obtaining any rationed article for household consumption, ration cards shall be issued.

3. Any person residing or intending to reside in the City of Madras to whom a ration card has not been issued or who is not included in any household for which ration card has been issued may apply to the Rationing Officer of the area in which he resides or intends to reside for a ration card either for himself alone or for himself and his household furnishing such true and correct information and in such form as the Rationing Officer may require.

4. Save as provided in regulation 16, no person shall apply for a ration card if he has already obtained a ration card or if he is included in a household for which a ration card has been obtained.

5. Any person who has received more than one ration card or who knows or has reason to believe that he is included in more than one household for which a ration card has been issued shall forthwith report the fact to the Assistant Rationing Officer of the area in which he resides.

6. Save as otherwise expressly provided in these regulations, no person shall obtain or attempt to obtain any rationed article on more than one ration card issued to him or for the household in which he is included.

7. A ration card issued to a homeless person shall bear an inscription that it is issued to a homeless person.

8. No authorized retail distributor shall supply any rationed article to any householder on a card which bears the inscription that it is issued to a homeless person.

9. When a person has made an application as required by regulation 3, a temporary ration card may be issued by the Rationing Officer to such person pending issue of regular ration card to him or on his behalf under clause 10 of the Madras Rationing Order, 1943.

10. A temporary ration card shall bear an inscription that it is temporary. Spaces shall be provided in it for eight weeks and the spaces for each week shall be valid during the week specified against them.

11. A temporary ration card may, on application, be issued by the Assistant Rationing Officer to any person who expects to stay in the City of Madras for a period exceeding one week but not exceeding eight weeks:

Provided that the Rationing Officer may in his discretion issue a temporary ration card to any person whose stay in the City of Madras is not likely to exceed one week.

12. A ration card may be issued to any person who has made an application as required by regulation 3 and who intends to stay in the City of Madras for a period exceeding eight weeks. Before a ration card is so issued the spaces against the period which has elapsed at the date of its issue or during which the applicant does not intend to stay in the City of Madras, shall be cancelled.

13. Ration cards for a household shall be issued in the name of the head of the family. The ration card shall show the number of units allotted for the household for a day at the rate of two units a day for each person who has completed 12 years of age and one unit a day for each person who has not completed 12 years of age.

14. Every holder of a ration card or in the event of his death or absence the senior male member of the household, not being a minor and in the absence of any such member, the senior female member of the household shall, and any other member of his household may, notify in writing to the Rationing Officer in charge of the area, the death of a member of the household or the absence of a member of the household for a continuous period of not less than seven days. Such notice shall be given within 10 days from the date of death of a member or within 14 days from the date of such absence of the member of the household as the case may be. On receipt of such notice, the Rationing Officer may, after making enquiries, arrange to revise and reissue the ration card.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this regulation, the absence of a person from the rationed area from time to time for reasonably short periods on bona fide official or professional touring, even though the period of such absence may exceed seven days at a time need not be reported, provided, that he continues to have his permanent sesidence in the rationed area and no rations are drawn for him for the period of such absence.

14-A. No application for the issue of a new ration card in the place of the ration card already issued on the ground that it has been defaced, lost or destroyed shall be accepted by the Rationing Officer except on the payment to him of a fee of annas two in cash:

Provided that no fee shall be levied, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Rationing Officer that the defacement, loss or destruction was due to air-raid, cyclone, floods or other similar cause.

14-B. Every holder of a ration card shall notify in writing any change in his address to the Rationing Officer or the Assistant Rationing Officer having jurisdiction over the area in which he intends to reside. Such notice may be given on behalf of the holder by any member of the household. The notice shall, if not given in advance, be given within 10 days from the date on which

the change of address takes place and shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

(1) (*a*) Serial number and code number of rice ration card.

(*b*) Serial number and code number of firewood ration card, if any.

(2) Name of the holder of ration card.

(3) His old address.

(4) His new address.

(5) Date from which change of address will take/has taken place.

14-C. Every holder of a ration card who leaves the City of Madras with all the members of his household for a period of not less than four weeks shall surrender his card to the Rationing Officer not later than one week after he leaves the said City.

15. Each space provided for the purpose in the ration card shall entitle the holder to obtain the number of units of the rationed article allotted to the household for a day.

15-A. (1) The quantity of a rationed article (or when two or more articles are rationed), of all the rationed articles in combination representing a unit, shall be fixed by the Provincial Government.

(2) In cases where two or more articles are rationed, the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, shall fix the proportion of each of the rationed articles within the unit.

16. Any labourer, other than one employed by an employer running an approved shop may if he desires to obtain a supplementary ration card apply to the Assistant Rationing Officer of the area in which he resides furnishing such true and correct information and in such form as the Rationing Officer may require. If after making such enquiry as may be necessary, the Assistant Rationing Officer, or any officer authorized by him in this behalf is satisfied that the applicant is a labourer, a supplementary ration card shall be issued to him.

17. The Rationing Officer may issue or cause to be issued a supplementary ration card to a labourer other than one employed by an employer running an approved shop. Each space provided for the purpose in a supplementary ration card shall be equivalent to one unit a day and shall be valid during the week in which it is included.

18. No person may obtain any rationed article unless he—

(*a*) signs or affixes his mark or thumb-impression in the space provided for the purpose on the ration card;

(*b*) is registered with an authorized retail distributor; and

(*c*) complies with such other directions as the Provincial Government may issue in this behalf.

18-A. Save as provided in regulation 18-B, a holder of a ration card may register himself with any authorized retail distributor within the circle in which he resides.

Explanation.—An authorized retail distributor may register with himself if he is a holder of a ration card.

18-B. A holder of a ration card employed by any employer who runs an approved grain shop shall not register himself except with his employer, provided that, after such period not exceeding two months from the rationing date as the Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Madras) may prescribe in this behalf, he may register himself with any authorized retail distributor.

19. (i) No authorized retail distributor who is an employer running an approved shop shall, when requested so to do, refuse to register the holder of a ration card, who is his employee.

(ii) Every authorized retail distributor who is not an employer running an approved shop shall when requested so to do register the holder of a ration card:

Provided that he shall refuse to register a holder, if the number of holders already registered with him will thereby exceed 500 or such other limit as the Rationing Officer may fix in any particular case or generally.

Explanation.—An authorized retail distributor may register the holder of a ration card even though the name of some other authorized retail distributor has been entered in the ration card, provided the holder thereof has not been registered with any other authorized retail distributor. The absence of the counterfoil in a ration card shall be an indication that the holder thereof has already been registered with another authorized retail distributor.

20. The holder of a ration card shall get himself registered in the following manner:—

(i) He shall either in person or through an agent present the ration card to any authorized retail distributor within the circle in which he resides, even though the name of some other authorized retail distributor is noted in the ration card. He shall also permit the authorized retail distributor to detach and retain with him the counterfoil of the ration card.

(ii) The authorized retail distributor with whom the holder of a ration card seeks registration shall enter in the ration card presented to him his authorization number, name and address after cancelling, if necessary, the name of any other authorized retail distributor entered in the ration card, sign the ration card and detach and retain with him the counterfoil of such ration card. He shall also enter in a register to be maintained by him the serial number of the ration card, the name and address of the holder of the ration card, the units specified therein and where the rationed article is rice, the sort of rice required. He shall also preserve all counterfoils detached by him.

21. A holder of a ration card may obtain his supply of the rationed article only from the authorized retail distributor with whom he is registered.

22. On demand and offer of price by or on behalf of the holder of the ration card registered with an authorized retail distributor and against the cancellation of the appropriate space provided for the purpose in the ration card, the authorized retail distributor shall supply to the holder the rationed article not exceeding the quantity obtainable on production of the ration card.

23. Every authorized retail distributor shall comply with such other directions as may be issued by the Rationing Officer or any officer authorized by him in this behalf.

24. On demand and offer of price by a labourer residing in the City of Madras who is employed by an employer running an approved shop, the employer shall supply to the labourer even without the production of a ration card the rationed article not exceeding the quantity available for a month at a time as represented by units on the supplementary ration card at the rate of one unit per day.

25. The Rationing Officer or any officer authorized by him may transfer the name of a person registered with any authorized retail distributor to any other authorized retail distributor.

CHAPTER III.

Catering establishments, institutions, residential establishments, industries and animal establishments.

26. For purposes of obtaining any rationed article, ration permits or ration authorities shall be issued to the catering establishments, institutions, residential establishments, industries and animal establishments.

27. A ration permit for an establishment shall be issued in the name of the person in charge of the establishment. Such permit shall have spaces provided for the purpose, each valid for the week specified against it. Each space shall represent the number of units allotted to the establishment.

In the case of a catering establishment, institution or residential establishment, the number of units shall be decided having regarded to the average number of customers or residents in, and the stock of the rationed article available with such establishment or institution as the case may be.

In the case of an animal establishment, the number of units shall be decided having regard to the kind and number of animals and the stock of the rationed

article available with such establishment. In the case of an industry the number of units shall be decided having regard to the nature of the industry and the stock of the rationed article available with the industry.

28. No holder of such permit shall obtain any rationed article on the permit unless he is registered with an authorized retail distributor or with the rationing officer as directed on the permit.

28-A. (i) Where a ration permit directs registration with an authorized retail distributor the provisions of regulations 18 to 25 shall apply as if the ration permit was a ration card, provided that the limits specified under regulation 19 (2) shall not apply in respect of ration permits.

(ii) Where a ration permit directs registration with a Rationing Officer, the holder of the ration permit shall get himself registered with the Rationing Officer by presenting the permit to him and shall allow him to detach and retain with him the counterfoil of the ration permit.

29. Once in every two weeks the holder of a ration permit, who is registered with the Rationing Officer, shall submit to him an indent for rationed article not exceeding the quantity obtainable on the spaces valid for those two weeks. On the basis of such indent and against the cancellation of the appropriate space provided for the purpose in the ration permit, the Rationing Officer shall issue a ration authority specifying in terms of bags of stated average capacity the quantity obtainable thereon, the period during which it will be valid and the authorized wholesale distributor from whom such quantity shall be obtained:

Provided that in specifying the number of such bags, the Rationing Officer may round off any fraction of a bag in any manner he thinks fit.

30. The ration authority shall be drawn in triplicate: one copy shall be retained by the Rationing Officer, another copy shall be delivered to the holder of the ration permit and the remaining copy shall be sent to the authorized wholesale distributor. The ration authority shall be valid for the period specified on it.

31. On demand and offer of price by a resident in the establishment, the person in charge of the establishment shall supply food prepared from the rationed article. The person in charge of the catering establishment, institution or residential establishment may supply food prepared from the rationed article to any other customer only for the purpose of establishment consumption; and the person in charge of an industry or animal establishment may supply the rationed article or food prepared by him from the said article only for the purpose of consumption in the industry or establishment as the case may be.

31-AA. No person in charge of an establishment other than an establishment to which a rationing permit or authority has been issued under this chapter, shall prepare or offer for sale or supply, sell or supply or attempt to sell or supply any food made out of any rationed article, for consumption on the premises of the establishment or elsewhere.

CHAPTER III-A.

Bread rationing.

31-A. For the purpose of obtaining baker's bread in connexion with household or establishment consumption bread tickets shall be issued.

31-B. A bread ticket shall be valid only for the week specified in it.

31-C. Any holder of a ration card or permit may demand from the authorized retail distributor with whom the ration card or permit has been registered or from the Rationing Officer concerned, a bread ticket or bread tickets for the full or a portion of the quantity of ration obtainable by him on the ration card. On such demand the authorized retail distributor or Rationing Officer shall calculate the number of units in respect of broad corresponding to the quantity asked for by the cardholder or the permit holder. He shall then cancel the relevent space in the ration card or permit corresponding to the quantity asked

for by him and issue to the holder of the card a bread ticket or bread tickets as the case may be.

31-D. Every authorized manufacturing establishment or any other authorized establishment shall supply bread to the holder of bread ticket against the surrender of such ticket during the period for which the ticket is valid and only up to the quantity of bread as represented by the units printed on the ticket.

31-E. Every authorized manufacturing establishment or other authorized establishment supplying bread shall maintain such registers as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies or any officer authorized by him in his behalf and in such form as may be specified by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies or such officer. Once in two weeks such establishment shall submit to the Rationing Officer the registers together with the bread tickets and shall specify the total number of units registered with it. The Rationing Officer shall then issue to that establishment on the basis of the registered number of bread tickets and on the sales effected a ration authority specifying the quantity of wheat flour (maida) obtainable thereon or bread tickets to the quantity required, as the case may be and the period for which they shall be valid.

CHAPTER IV.

Authorized retail distributors.

32. An authorized retail distributor shall maintain a register in duplicate showing serially the numbers of the ration cards or ration permits registered with him, the names and addresses of holders of such ration cards or permits, the number of units sanctioned for each ration card or permit and where the rationed article is rice, the sort of rice required. Once every week he shall submit to the Rationing Officer the register in duplicate together with the counterfoils of the ration cards and permits. The Rationing Officer shall check the register and return the original to the distributor retaining with him the duplicate of the register and the counterfoils of the ration cards and permits. The Rationing Officer shall then issue to the distributor a ration authority as provided in regulation 29 specifying in terms of bags of stated average capacity, the quantity of the rationed article obtainable thereon and the period for which the authority shall be valid:

Provided that in specifying the number of such bags the Rationing Officer may round off any fraction of a bag in any manner he thinks fit:

Provided further that in specifying the number of bags in respect of employers having approved grain shops, the Rationing Officer may allot the additional quantities required for the supply of the rationed article under regulation 24.

CHAPTER V.

Authorized wholesale distributor.

33. Authorized wholesale distributors shall maintain such accounts as may be prescribed by the Rationing Officer.

34. An authorized wholesale distributor shall issue the rationed article only on a ration authority. For every issue a delivery note shall be prepared in triplicate: one copy of which shall be forwarded to the Rationing Officer along with the daily stock return, one copy shall be given to the purchaser and the third copy shall be kept with the authorized wholesale distributor.

35. On demand and offer of price by or on behalf of the holder of a ration authority and against cancellation of such authority, an authorized wholesale distributor shall supply to the holder of the authority the rationed article in quantities specified on such authority.

36. Every authorized wholesale distributor shall comply with all directions that may from time to time be issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, or any officer authorized by him on this behalf.

CHAPTER VI.

Landholders.

(A) Lands within the City of Madras.

37. On or after the rationing date, no person shall remove any rationed article grown on land within the City of Madras without the written permission of the Rationing Officer.

38. Any person desiring to remove any rationed article grown on any field within the City of Madras from such land shall give a written notice to the Rationing Officer giving the survey number of the field, its extent, its estimated produce, the date when he proposes to harvest and also how he proposes to dispose of the produce.

39. The notice referred to in regulation 38 shall be sent to the Rationing Officer at least one week before the date of harvest.

40. The Rationing Officer may then make or cause to be made such enquiries as he considers necessary to get the particulars given in the notice verified and issue such directions as may be considered necessary to verify the quantity harvested.

41. The landholder may harvest the crop after the date mentioned in his notice under such supervision as may have been directed by the Rationing Officer.

42. After the harvest, the landholder shall prepare a correct account of the actual quantity of the rationed article harvested and submit the account to the Rationing Officer within a week from the date of the harvest.

43. If the landholder resides in a non-rationed area outside the City of Madras, he shall remove the entire produce of the rationed article outside the City of Madras within such time and through such route as may be prescribed by the Rationing Officer. If any portion of the produce is issued as wages to any agricultural labourer, living within the City of Madras, the landholder shall give to the Rationing Officer a correct account of such payments.

43-A. Notwithstanding anything contained in regulations 37 to 41, any person may harvest the crop of any rationed article grown on any land within the City of Madras, without giving the notice referred to in regulations 38 and 39, if on account of threatened rain or such other cause immediate harvest becomes necessary.

In every such case the person harvesting the crop shall immediately after the said harvest report to the Rationing Officer the quantity of the rationed article so harvested by him and shall also observe the instructions contained in regulations 42 and 43.

44. If the landholder resides within the City of Madras, he shall be permitted to retain with him out of the produce—

(1) the quantity which, according to the Rationing Officer, the landholder will be eligible to get as rations for himself and for the members of his family including his servants for a year;

(2) the quantity required as seed for the land for the next crop; and

(3) the quantity required for payment as wages in kind to the agricultural labourers till the next harvest.

Explanation.—Nothing contained in this regulation shall preclude any competent authority from requisitioning and acquiring under rule 75-A of the Defence of India Rules any rationed article permitted to be retained if such authority considers it necessary or expedient so to do.

45. The quantity of the rationed article permitted to be retained by the landholder under regulation 44 shall be used by the landholder subject to the provisions of regulations 55 to 57.

46. The produce in excess of that permitted to be retained by the landholder under regulation 44 shall be disposed of by the landholder in accordance with the directions given by the Rationing Officer.

(B) Lands in a non-rationed area outside the City of Madras.

47. A landholder residing within the City of Madras and having lands in any village which is a non-rationed area and which is within a reasonable distance from the City shall observe the following procedure if he desires to import the produce of his lands into the City if such produce is a rationed article within the City.

48. The question whether any village is situated within a reasonable distance from the City of Madras shall be determined by the Collector of Madras. In deciding this question the Collector shall have due regard to the fact whether in normal times the produce from the village in which the lands are situated is ordinarily marketed to the City of Madras.

49. The landholder shall submit an application to the Tahsildar of the place in which his lands are situated, through the Rationing Officer of the City of Madras, giving among others, the following particulars:—

Survey numbers and extent of the lands in such place owned by him, the names of the villages in which the lands are situated, the estimated produce of the lands, and the quantity which he desires to import into the City of Madras. Import of a rationed article into the City of Madras shall be allowed only for the following purposes:—

(1) For the domestic consumption of the landholder and his family including servants;

(2) for seed requirements for his lands for the next crop; and

(3) for payment of wages in kind to agricultural labourers.

50. The Rationing Officer shall forward the application to the Tahsildar after noting on it the quantity of the rationed article to which the applicant would be entitled for himself and the members of his family including his servants for a month in accordance with the scale of rations in force in the City of Madras.

51. On receipt of the application, the Tahsildar shall verify or cause to be verified the correctness of the particulars given therein and then note the quantity required by the applicant for his lands for seed purposes for the next crop and also the quantity required for payment in kind to the agricultural labourers till the next harvest.

52. After verifying the particulars given in the application, the Tahsildar shall issue a permit to the landholder permitting him to import into the City of Madras a quantity which shall not exceed the total of the following quantities:—

(1) The quantity for which, according to the Rationing Officer, the landholder is eligible as rations for a year for himself and his family including his servants; and

(2) the quantity which, according to the Tahsildar, is required by the applicant for seed purposes for the next crop and for payment to agricultural labourers in kind till the next harvest.

53. The permit shall be issued in triplicate one copy being retained in the Tahsildar's office, another being sent to the Rationing Officer of the City of Madras and a third to the applicant.

53-A. When a permit has once been issued to a landholder under regulation 52, subsequent applications from the same landholder for import into the City of Madras, of the rationed article required for the domestic consumption only of himself and his family including servants, need not be forwarded by the Rationing Officer to the Tahsildar for verification. On receipt of the application from the landholder, the Rationing Officer shall himself issue a permit, provided the landholder makes a declaration in his application that the lands specified in the first application continue to be in his possession and enjoyment and that the rationed article intended to be imported was grown on his lands.

54. On receipt of the permit referred to in regulation 53, the landholder shall be entitled to import the quantity of any rationed article specified in the permit into the City of Madras, from the lands in question.

Explanation.—Nothing contained in this regulation shall preclude any competent authority from requisitioning and acquiring under rule 75-A of the

Defence of India Rules any rationed article permitted to be imported if such authority considers it necessary or expedient so to do.

55. When the quantity of any rationed article specified in the permit is actually imported into the City of Madras, the landholder shall inform the Rationing Officer of the date of arrival of the consignment and the address of the place wherein he proposes to store it within 10 days of the arrival of the consignment. The landholder shall keep an account of the quantity so received by him and shall note therein all issues made from it for any purpose whatsoever giving full particulars of the person to whom the quantity removed for agricultural purposes was issued.

56. A landholder shall be entitled to remove from the place of storage referred to in regulation 55 once in two months a quantity of the rationed article not exceeding two months' requirements for his domestic consumption.

57. The Rationing Officer or any person specially authorized by him in this behalf shall have the right to verify the accounts maintained by the landholder in regard to consignments of rationed articles and the stocks of such articles.

58. Any consignment of a rationed article found within a rationed area which is not covered by a proper permit shall be liable to be seized.

CHAPTER VII.

Transport of rationed articles through the City of Madras.

59. No person shall, without the written permission of the Rationing Officer of the City of Madras, bring by road or canal into the said City in the course of transit to any other place, any article which is a rationed article in the said City.

60. Any person applying for the permission referred to in regulation 59 shall furnish the following particulars, namely:—

(i) The name of the rationed article;

(ii) the quantity of the rationed article to be brought into the City of Madras in the course of transit to any place outside the said City;

(iii) the place from which it is to be brought;

(iv) the place to which the rationed article is to be transported and the date, time and the route through which it is proposed to be taken; and

(v) the purpose.

61. On receipt of the application referred to in regulation 60, the Rationing Officer shall issue forthwith a permit for the transport of the rationed article prescribing, if necessary, the route in the City of Madras through which the consignment shall be taken and the period within which it shall be taken and shall take such other measures as are necessary to see that the consignment is completely taken out of the City.

(19)

Foodgrains—Rationing—Regulations under the Madras Rationing Order, 1943—Applicable to areas in the Province outside the City of Madras.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 12 of the Madras Rationing Order, 1943, His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following regulations:—

CHAPTER I.

General.

1. (*a*) These regulations shall extend to all areas in the Province except (1) the City of Madras and (2) the Malabar district, excluding the Cochin taluk, Laccadive Islands and Attapadi amsam in Walluvanad taluk; and they shall come into force in any such area on the date on which the Madras Rationing Order, 1943, is brought into force therein.

(b) In these regulations unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) " approved shop " means a grain shop run by an employer of labour solely for the benefit of his employees or by a registered trade union for the benefit of its members and approved as such in either case by the Rationing Officer;

(2) " Circle " means one of the divisions into which any rationing area is divided by the Rationing Officer for the purpose of administering the Madras Rationing Order, 1943;

(3) " labourer " means a person who earns his livelihood by hard manual labour and if any question arises as to whether a person is or is not a labourer, it shall be decided by the Rationing Officer or any officer authorized by him and his decision shall be final;

(4) " revised ration card " means a ration card which contains a separate space for each day, the beginning and end of each week being marked off by means of thick black lines; and

(5) " week " means the period commencing on the rationing date and ending at midnight of Saturday next following and thereafter each successive period of seven days.

(c) An Assistant Rationing Officer shall exercise such powers and functions of a Rationing Officer as the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, may from time to time direct; and any reference in these regulations to Rationing Officer shall include a reference to Assistant Rationing Officer in respect of the powers and functions exercisable by the latter.

CHAPTER II.

Household consumption.

2. For purposes of obtaining any rationed article for household consumption, ration cards shall be issued.

3. Any person residing or intending to reside in a rationed area to whom a ration card has not been issued or who is not included in any household for which a ration card has been issued may apply to the Rationing Officer of the area in which he resides or intends to reside for a ration card either for himself alone or for himself and his household furnishing such true and correct information and in such form as the Rationing Officer may require.

4. Save as provided in regulation 16, no person shall apply for a ration card if he has already obtained a ration card or if he is included in a household for which a ration card has been obtained.

5. Any person who has received more than one ration card or who knows or has reason to believe that he is included in more than one household for which a ration card has been issued shall forthwith report the fact to the Rationing Officer of the area in which he resides.

6. Save as otherwise expressly provided in these regulations, no person shall obtain or attempt to obtain any rationed article on more than one ration card issued to him or for the household in which he is included.

7. A ration card issued to a homeless person shall bear an inscription that it is issued to a homeless person.

8. No authorized retail distributor shall supply any rationed article to any householder on a ration card which bears the inscription that it is issued to a homeless person.

9. When a person has made an application as required by regulation 3, a temporary ration card may be issued by the Rationing Officer to such person pending issue of a regular ration card to him or on his behalf under clause 10 of the Madras Rationing Order, 1943.

10. A temporary ration card shall bear an inscription that it is temporary. Spaces shall be provided in it for eight weeks and the spaces for each week shall be valid during the week specified against them.

11. A temporary ration card may, on application be issued by the Rationing Officer to any person who expects to stay in the rationed area for a period exceeding one week but not exceeding eight weeks:

Provided that the Rationing Officer may in his discretion issue a temporary ration card to any person whose stay in the said area is not likely to exceed one week:

Provided further that in the rationed areas of Coonoor, Ootacamund and Kodaikanal, the Rationing Officer concerned may, in his discretion, issue a ration card called "Season Ration Card" to any visitor who expects to stay in the rationed area for a period exceeding six weeks but not exceeding four months.

12. A ration card may be issued to any person who has made an application as required by regulation 3 and who intends to stay in the rationed area for a period exceeding eight weeks. Before a ration card is so issued the spaces against the period which has elapsed at the date of its issue or during which the applicant does not intend to stay in the rationed areas shall be cancelled.

13. Ration cards for a household may be weekly or daily or shall be in the form of the revised ration card and shall be issued in the name of the head of the family. A weekly ration card shall show the number of units allotted for the household for a week and a daily ration card and a revised ration card, the number of units allotted for a day at the rate of two units a day for each person who has completed 12 years of age and one unit a day for each person who has not completed 12 years of age.

14. Every holder of a ration card or in the event of his death or absence the senior male member of the household, not being a minor, and in the absence of any such member, the senior female member of the household shall, and any other member of his household may, notify in writing to the Rationing Officer in charge of the area, the death of a member of the household or the absence of a member of the household for a continuous period of not less than seven days. Such notice shall be given within 10 days from the date of death of a member or within 14 days from the date of such absence of the member of the household as the case may be. On receipt of such notice, the rationing Officer may, after making enquiries arrange to revise and reissue the ration card.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this regulation, the absence of a person from the rationed area from time to time for reasonably short periods on bona fide official, or professional touring, even though the period of such absence may exceed seven days at a time, need not be reported, provided that he continues to have his permanent residence in the rationed area and no rations are drawn for him for the period of such absence.

14-A. No application for the issue of a new ration card in the place of the ration card already issued on the ground that it has been defaced, lost or destroyed shall be accepted by the Rationing Officer except on the payment to him of a fee of annas two in cash:

Provided that no fee shall be levied if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Rationing Officer that the defacement, loss or destruction was due to air-raid, cyclone, floods or other similar cause.

14-B. Every holder of a ration card shall notify in writing any change in his address to the Rationing Officer or the Assistant Rationing Officer having jurisdiction over the area in which he intends to reside. Such notice may be given on behalf of the holder, by any member of the household. The notice shall, if not given in advance, be given within 10 days from the date on which the change of address takes place and shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

1 (*a*) Serial number and code number of rice ration card.

(*b*) Serial number and code number of firewood ration card, if any.

2 Name of the holder of ration card.

3 His old address.

4 His new address.

5 Date from which the change of address will take/has taken place.

14-C. Every holder of a ration card who leaves the rationed area with all the members of his household for a period of not less than four weeks shall surrender his card to the Rationing Officer in charge of the said area not later than one week after he leaves such area.

15. Each space provided for the purpose in the weekly or daily ration card shall entitle the holder to obtain the number of units of the rationed article allotted to the household for a week or for a day respectively. Each space provided for the purpose in the revised ration card shall entitle the holder thereof to obtain the number of units of the rationed article allotted to the household for a day.

15-A. (1) The quantity of a rationed article (or when two or more articles or rationed of all the rationed articles in combination) representing a unit shall be fixed by the Provincial Government.

(2) In cases where two or more articles are rationed, the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, shall fix the proportion of each of the rationed articles within the unit.

16. Any labourer, other than one employed by an employer running an approved shop, may, if he desires to obtain a supplementary ration card, apply to the Rationing Officer of the area in which he resides furnishing such true and correct information and in such from as the Rationing Officer may require. If after making such enquiry as may be necessary the Rationing Officer or any officer authorized by him in this behalf is satisfied that the applicant is a labourer a supplementary ration card shall be issued to him.

17. The Rationing Officer may issue or cause to be issued a supplementary ration card to a labourer other than one employed by an employer running an approved shop. Each space provided for the purpose in a supplementary ration card shall be equivalent to one unit a day and shall be valid during the week in which it is included.

18. No person may obtain any rationed article unless he—

(*a*) signs or affixes his mark or thumb-impression in the space provided for the purpose on the ration card;

(*b*) is registered with an authorized retail distributor; and

(*c*) complies with such other directions as the Provincial Government may issue in this behalf.

18-A. Save as provided in regulation 18-B, a holder of a ration card may register himself with an authorized retail distributor within the circle in which he resides.

Explanation.—An authorized retail distributor may register with himself if he is a holder of a ration card.

18-B. A holder of a ration card employed by any employer who runs an approved grain shop shall not register himself except with his employer, provided that after such period not exceeding two months from the rationing date as the Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Madras) may prescribe in this behalg be may register himself with any authorized retail distributor.

19. (i) No authorized retail distributor who is an employer running an approved shop shall when requested so to do, refuse to register the holder of a ration card who is his employee.

(ii) Every authorized retail distributor who is not an employer running an approved shop shall, when requested so to do, register the holder of a ration card, provided that he shall refuse to register a holder if the number of holders already registered with him will thereby exceed 500 or such other limit as the Rationing Officer may fix in any particular case or generally.

20. The holder of a ration card shall get himself registered in the following manner:—

(i) He shall either in person or through an agent present the ration card to any authorized retail distributor within the circle in which he resides. He shall also permit the authorized retail distributor to detach and retain with him the counterfoil of the ration card.

(ii) The authorized retail distributor with whom the holder of a ration card seeks registration shall enter in the ration card presented to him his authorization number, name and address, sign the ration card and detach and retain with him the counterfoil of such ration card. He shall also enter in a register to be maintained by him the serial number of the ration card, the name and address of the holder of the ration card, the units specified therein and where the rationed article is rice, the sort of rice required. He shall also preserve all counterfoils detached by him.

21. A holder of a ration card may obtain his supply of the rationed article only from the authorized retail distributor with whom he is registered.

22. (i) On demand and offer of price by or on behalf of the holder of the ration card registered with an authorized retail distributor and against the cancellation of the appropriate space or part thereof provided for the purpose in the ration card, the authorized retail distributor shall supply to the holder the rationed article not exceeding the quantity or part thereof obtainable on production of the ration card.

(ii) In the case of weekly ration cards, no part less than half shall be cancelled at any time.

23. Every authorized retail distributor shall comply with such other directions as may be issued by the Rationing Officer or any officer authorized by him in this behalf.

24. On demand and offer of price by a labourer residing in the rationed area who is employed by an employer running an approved shop, the employer shall supply to the labourer even without the production of a ration card the rationed article not exceeding the quantity available for four weeks at a time or for a month at a time in case the labourer holds a revised ration card as represented by units on the supplementary ration card at the rate of one unit per day.

25. The Rationing Officer or any officer authorized by him may transfer the name of a person registered with any authorized retail distributor to any other authorized retail distributor.

CHAPTER III.

Catering establishments, institutions, residential establishments, industries and animal establishments.

26. For purposes of obtaining any rationed article, ration permits or ration authorities shall be issued to the catering establishments, institutions, residential establishments, industries and animal establishments.

27. A ration permit for an establishment shall be issued in the name of the person in charge of the establishment. Such permit shall have spaces provided for the purpose, each valid for the week specified against it. Each space shall represent the number of units allotted to the establishment.

In the case of a catering establishment, institution or residential establishment, the number of units shall be decided having regard to the average number of customers or residents in, and the stock of the rationed article available with such establishment or institution as the case may be.

In the case of an animal establishment the number of units shall be decided having regard to the kind and number of animals and the stock of the rationed articles available with such establishment. In the case of an industry, the number of units shall be decided having regard to the nature of the industry and the stock of the rationed article available with the industry.

28. No holder of such permit shall obtain any rationed article on the permit unless he is registered with an authorized retail distributor or with the Rationing Officer as directed on the permit.

28-A. (i) Where a ration permit directs registration with an authorized retail distributor, the provisions of regulations 18 to 22 and 25 shall apply as if the ration permit was a ration card, provided that the limit specified under regulation 19 (2) shall not apply in respect of ration permits.

(ii) Where a ration permit directs registration with a Rationing Officer, the holder of the ration permit shall get himself registered with the Rationing Officer by presenting the permit to him and shall allow him to detach and retain with him the counterfoil of the ration permit.

29. Once in every two weeks the holder of a ration permit, who is registered with the Rationing Officer, shall submit to him an indent for the rationed article not exceeding the quantity obtainable on the spaces valid for those two weeks. On the basis of such indent and against the cancellation of the appropriate space provided for the purpose in the ration permit the Rationing Officer shall issue a ration authority specifying in terms of bags of stated average capacity the quantity obtainable thereon, the period during which it will be valid and the authorized wholesale distributor from whom such quantity shall be obtained:

Provided that in specifying the number of such bags, the Rationing Officer may round off any fraction of a bag in any manner he thinks fit.

30. The ration authority shall be drawn in triplicate; one copy shall be retained by the Rationing Officer, another copy shall be delivered to the holder of the ration permit and the remaining copy shall be sent to the authorized wholesale distributor. The ration authority shall be valid for the period specified on it.

31. On demand and offer of price by a resident in the establishment, the person in charge of the establishment shall supply food prepared from the rationed article. The person in charge of a catering establishment, institution or residential establishment may supply food prepared from the rationed article to any other customer only for the purpose of establishment consumption; and the person in charge of an industry or animal establishment may supply the rationed article or food prepared by him from the said article only for the purpose of consumption in the industry or establishment as the case may be.

31-AA. No person in charge of an establishment other than an establishment to which a rationing permit or authority has been issued under this chapter, shall prepare or offer for sale or supply, sell or supply or attempt to sell or supply any food made out of any rationed article, for consumption on the premises of the establishment or elsewhere.

Chapter III-A.

Bread rationing.

31-A. For the purpose of obtaining baker's bread in connexion with household or establishment consumption bread tickets shall be issued.

31-B. A bread ticket shall be valid only for the week specified in it.

31-C. Any holder of a ration card or permit may demand from the authorized retail distributor with whom the ration card or permit has been registered or from the Rationing Officer concerned, a bread ticket or bread tickets for the full or a portion of the quantity of ration obtainable by him on the ration card. On such demand the authorized retail distributor or Rationing Officer shall calculate the number of units in respect of bread corresponding to the quantity asked for by the card-holder or the permit holder. He shall then cancel the relevent space in the ration card or permit corresponding to the quantity asked for by him and issue to the holder of the card a bread ticket or bread tickets as the case may be.

31-D. Every authorized manufacturing establishment or any other authorized establishment shall supply bread to the holder of a bread ticket against the surrender of such ticket during the period for which the ticket is valid and only up to the quantity of bread as represented by the units printed on the ticket.

31-E. Every authorized manufacturing establishment or other authorized establishment supplying bread shall maintain such registers as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies or any officer authorized by him

in his behalf and in such form as may be specified by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies or such officer. Once in two weeks such establishment shall submit to the Rationing Officer, the registers together with the bread tickets and shall specify the total number of units registered with it. The Rationing Officer shall then issue to that establishment on the basis of the registered number of bread tickets and on the sales effected a ration authority specifying the quantity of wheat flour (maida) obtainable thereon or bread tickets to the quantity required, as the case may be and the period for which they shall be valid.

Chapter IV.

Authorized retail distributors.

32. An authorized retail distributor shall maintain a register in duplicate showing serially the numbers of the ration cards or ration permits registered with him, the names and addresses of holders of such ration cards or permits, the number of units sanctioned for each ration card or permit and where the rationed article is rice, the sort of rice required. Once every week he shall submit to the Rationing Officer the register in duplicate together with the counterfoils of the ration cards and permits. The Rationing Officer shall check the register and return the original to the distributor retaining with him the duplicate of the register and the counterfoils of the ration cards and permits. The Rationing Officer shall then issue to the distributor a ration authority as provided in regulation 29 specifying in terms of bags of stated average capacity, the quantity of the rationed article obtainable thereon and the period for which the authority shall be valid:

Provided that in specifying the number of such bags the Rationing Officer may round off any fraction of a bag in any manner he thinks fit:

Provided further that in specifying the number of bags in respect of employers having approved grain shops, the Rationing Officer may allot the additional quantities required for the supply of the rationed article under regulation 24.

Chapter V.

Authorized wholesale distributors.

33. Authorized wholesale distributors shall maintain such accounts as may be prescribed by the Rationing Officer.

34. An authorized wholesale distributor shall issue the rationed article only on a ration authority. For every issue a delivery note shall be prepared in triplicate one copy of which shall be forwarded to the Rationing Officer along with the daily stock return, one copy shall be given to the purchaser and the third copy shall be kept with the authorized wholesale distributor.

35. On demand and offer of price by or on behalf of the holder of a ration authority and against cancellation of such authority, an authorized wholesale distributor shall supply to the holder of the authority the rationed article in quantities specified on such authority.

36. Every authorized wholesale distributor shall comply with all directions that may from time to time be issued by the Rationing Officer, or any officer authorized by him in this behalf.

37. When any rationed area serves as a distribution centre for any rationed article to the adjoining non-rationed area a certain number of the authorized wholesale distributors in the rationed area shall be allotted by the Collector of the district solely for importing and distributing the rationed article within the rationed area and the remaining numbers shall be allotted for importing and distributing the rationed article outside the rationed area.

38. No authorized wholesale distributor who has been allotted for distributing any rationed article within a rationed area shall send or offer or attempt to send the rationed article outside the rationed area.

39. No authorized wholesale distributor in any rationed area who imports any rationed article for consumption outside the rationed area shall, without the express order of the Rationing Officer of the rationed area, supply or offer or attempt to supply the rationed article for consumption within the rationed area.

40. An authorized wholesale distributor in any rationed area who imports any rationed article for consumption outside the rationed area shall issue the rationed article only on a permit issued by the Revenue Divisional Officer or Tahsildar having jurisdiction over the non-rationed area concerned or any other officer authorized by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, in this behalf. The issue of the rationed article shall be only to those retail dealers in such non-rationed area to whom the authorized wholesale distributor is authorized to issue the rationed article in the permit.

41. The permit referred to in regulation 40 may be for a month or for some months. For the purpose of regulation 34, the permit shall be treated as a "ration authority".

A copy of every such permit shall be sent to the Rationing Officer concerned.

42. On receipt or production of the permit referred to in regulation 40, the authorized wholesale distributor may issue the rationed article to the dealer in whose favour the permit has been issued.

43. For every issue of any rationed article under regulation 42, the authorized wholesale distributor shall issue a delivery note in triplicate, one copy of which shall be forwarded to the Rationing Officer concerned, one shall be given to the dealer to whom the issue is made and the third copy shall be kept with the authorized wholesale distributor. The delivery note shall specify the route through and the date on which the consignment is proposed to be taken outside the rationed area.

44. The dealer in whose favour the delivery note has been issued shall take it to the Rationing Officer concerned and have it countersigned by him. It is only after such countersignature that the consignment may be taken out of the rationed area.

45. After the countersigning the delivery note the Rationing Officer concerned shall take such measures as are necessary to see that the consignment is completely removed outside the rationed area.

46. No consignment of any rationed article issued by an authorized wholesale distributor in any rationed area for consumption outside the rationed area shall be taken by any route other than the one specified in the delivery note.

Any such consignment found on a route other than that specified in the delivery note shall be liable to be seized.

47. All authorized wholesale distributors in any rationed area having a stock of any rationed article whether for consumption inside the rationed area or outside it shall at the close of every day send to the Rationing Officer concerned a stock account showing the opening balance, particulars of the quantities received and issued during the day and the closing balance:

Provided that in the case of wholesale distributors who are also millers, the stock account to be sent to the Rationing Officer concerned daily shall as far as possible be accurate and that at the close of every month, they shall send to the Rationing Officer concerned in the form prescribed by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies or any officer authorized by him in this behalf, an accurate stock account after verifying the stock on hand on the last day of the month.

Chapter VI.

Landholders.

(A) Lands within a rationed area.

48. On or after the rationing date, no person shall remove any rationed article grown on land within any rationed area without the written permission of the Rationing Officer of that area.

49. Any person desiring to remove any rationed article grown on any land within a rationed area from such land shall give a written notice to the Rationing Officer of such rationed area giving the survey number of the field, extent, its estimated produce, the date when he proposes to harvest and also how he proposes to dispose of the produce.

50. The notice referred to in regulation 49 shall be sent to the Rationing Officer of the rationed area in which the land is situated at least one week before the date of harvest.

51. The Rationing Officer to whom the notice referred to in regulation 49 is given may then make or cause to be made such enquiries as he considers necessary to get the particulars given in the notice verified and issue such directions as may be considered necessary to verify the quantity harvested.

52. The landholder may harvest the crop after the date mentioned in his notice under such supervision as may have been directed by the Rationing Officer of the rationed area in which the land is situated.

53. After the harvest the landholder shall prepare a correct account of the actual quantity of the rationed article harvested and submit the account to the Rationing Officer within a week from the date of the harvest.

54. If the landholder resides in a non-rationed area outside the rationed area in which the rationed article is grown he shall remove the entire produce of the rationed article outside the area within such time and through such route as may be prescribed by the Rationing Officer of the rationed area. If any portion of the produce is issued as wages to any agricultural labourer living within the rationed area the landholder shall give to such Rationing Officer a correct account of such payments:

Provided that the landholder if he is eligible for the concession of importing rice for personal consumption as contemplated in the notification, dated the 25th March 1943, issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, and published at pages 313 and 314 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 30th March 1943, as subsequently amended, shall be permitted to stock in the rationed area, paddy or rice required for such personal consumption for one year.

54-A. Notwithstanding anything contained in regulations 48 to 52 any person may harvest the crop of any rationed article grown on any land within a rationed area, without giving the notice referred to in regulations 49 and 50 if on account of threatened rain or such other cause, immediate harvest becomes necessary.

In every such case the person harvesting the crop shall immediately after the said harvest report to the Rationing Officer concerned the quantity of the rationed article so harvested by him and shall also observe the instructions contained in regulations 53 and 54.

55. If the landholder resides within the rationed area in which the rationed article is grown he shall be permitted to retain with him out of the produce—

(1) the quantity which according to the Rationing Officer the landholder will be eligible to get as rations for himself and for the members of his family including his servants for a year;

(2) the quantity required as seed for the land for the next crop; and

(3) the quantity required for payment as wages in kind to the agricultural labourers till the next harvest.

Explanation.—Nothing contained in this regulation shall preclude any competent authority from requisitioning and acquiring under rule 75-A of the Defence of India Rules any rationed article permitted to be retained if such authority considers it necessary or expedient so to do.

56. The quantity of the rationed article permitted to be retained by the landholder under regulation 55 shall be used by the landholder subject to the provisions of regulations 66 to 68.

57. The produce in excess of that permitted to be retained by the landholder under regulation 55 shall be disposed of by the landholder in accordance with the directions given by the Rationing Officer.

(B) Lands in a non-rationed area in a district.

58. A landholder residing within a rationed area and having lands in a village in the district outside the said area shall observe the following procedure if he desires to import the produce of his lands into the said area if such produce is a rationed article in respect of that area and provided such imports are not made by rail.

59. Deleted.

60. The landholder shall submit an application to the Tahsildar of the place in which his lands are situated through the Rationing Officer of the rationed area in which the applicant resides, giving among others, the following particulars:—

Survey numbers and extent of the lands in such place owned by him, the names of the villages in which the lands are situated, the estimated produce of the lands and the quantity which he desires to import into the rationed area. Import of a rationed article into any rationed area shall be allowed only for the following purposes:—

(1) for the domestic consumption of the landowner and his family including his servants;

(2) for seed requirements for his lands for the next crop; and

(3) for payment of wages in kind to agricultural labourers.

61. The Rationing Officer referred to in regulation 60 shall forward the application to the Tahsildar after noting on it the quantity of the rationed articles to which the applicant would be entitled for himself and the members of his family in the rationed area.

62. On receipt of the application, the Tahsildar shall verify or cause to be verified the correctness of the particulars given therein and then note the quantity required by the applicant for his lands for seed purposes for the next crop and also the quantity required for payment in kind to the agricultural labourers till the next harvest.

63. After verifying the particulars given in the application, the Tahsildar shall issue a permit to the landholder permitting him to import into the rationed area a quantity which shall not exceed the total of the following quantities:—

(i) the quantity to which, according to the Rationing Officer, the landholder is eligible as ration for a year for himself and his family including his servants; and

(ii) the quantity which, according to the Tahsildar, is required by the applicant for seed purposes for the next crop and for payment to agricultural labourers in kind till the next harvest.

64. The permit shall be issued in triplicate, one copy being retained in the Tahsildar's office, another being sent to the Rationing Officer of the rationed area, in which the applicant resides and a third to the applicant.

64-A. When a permit has once been issued to a landholder under regulation 63, subsequent applications from the same landholder for import into the rationed area of the rationed article required for the domestic consumption only of himself and his family including servants, need not be forwarded by the rationing officer to the Tahsildar for verification. On receipt of the application from the landholder, the Rationing Officer shall himself issue a permit provided the landholder makes a declaration in his application that the lands specified in the first application continue to be in his possession and enjoyment and that the rationed article intended to be imported was grown on his lands.

65. On receipt of the permit referred to in regulation 64, the landholder shall be entitled to import the quantity of any rationed article specified in the permit into the rationed area from the lands in question.

Explanation.—Nothing contained in this regulation shall preclude any competent authority from requisitioning and acquiring under rule 75-A of the Defence of India Rules any rationed article permitted to be imported if such authority considers it necessary or expedient so to do.

66. When the quantity of any rationed article specified in the permit is actually imported into a rationed area, the landholder shall inform the Rationing

Officer of that area of the date of arrival of the consignment and the address of the place wherein he proposes to store this quantity. The landholder shall keep an account of the quantity so received by him and shall note therein all issues made from it for any purpose whatsoever giving full particulars of the person to whom the quantity removed for agricultural purposes was issued.

67. A landholder shall be entitled to remove from the place of storage referred to in regulation 66 once in two months a quantity of the rationed article not exceeding two months' requirements for his domestic consumption.

67-A. A landholder residing in a rationed area and owning lands within a radius of five miles of the said area and having no storage facilities outside the rationed area may apply to the Tahsildar of the place in which his lands are situated through the Rationing Officer of the rationed area for a special permit to import into that area the balance of his produce over and above the quantity specified in regulation 63.

67-B. On receipt of an application under regulation 67-A the Tahsildar shall, after verifying that the landholder has no storage facilities outside the rationed area, issue a special permit to him to import into that area, the balance of his produce over and above the quantity specified in regulation 63. On receipt of such special permit the landholder shall be entitled to take into the rationed area the quantity specified in the permit. The landholder shall, at the entrance to the rationed area, produce the permit to the Rationing Officer or his subordinates and get noted on the permit the actual quantity which he is taking into that area.

67-C. The quantity of a rationed article imported into the rationed area under regulation 67-B shall be disposed of by the landholder in accordance with the directions given by the Rationing Officer.

67-D. The provisions of regulations 64 and 66 shall apply to any rationed article imported under regulation 67-B.

68. The Rationing Officer of the rationed area in which the landholder resides or any person specially authorized by him in this behalf shall have the right to verify the accounts maintained by the landholder in regard to consignments of rationed articles and the stocks of such articles.

69. Any consignment of a rationed article within a rationed area which is not covered by a proper permit shall be liable to be seized.

Chapter VII.

Transport of rationed articles through rationed areas.

70. No person shall bring by road, or canal into any rationed area, in the course of transit to any other place, any article which is a rationed article in the said area without the written permission of the Rationing Officer of that area.

71. Any person applying for the permission referred to in regulation 70 shall furnish the following particulars, namely:—

(i) the name of the rationed article;

(ii) the quantity of the rationed article to be brought into the rationed area in the course of transit to any place outside the said area;

(iii) the place from which it is to be brought;

(iv) the place to which the rationed article is to be transported and the date, time and route through which it is proposed to be taken; and

(v) the purpose.

72. The Rationing Officer to whom the application referred to in regulation 71 is sent shall on its receipt issue forthwith a permit for the transport of the rationed article prescribing, if necessary, the route in the rationed area through which the consignment shall be taken and the period within which it shall be taken and shall take such other measures as are necessary to see that the consignment is completely taken out of the said area.

(20)

Foodgrains—Rationing—Malabar Rationing Regulations, 1944.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 12 of the Madras Rationing Order, 1943, His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following regulations:—

CHAPTER I.

General.

1. (*a*) (1) These regulations may be called the Malabar Rationing Regulations, 1944.

(2) They shall extend to all areas in the district of Malabar excluding Cochin taluk, the Laccadive Islands and Attapadi amsam in Walluvanad taluk.

(*b*) In these regulations, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) " Approved shop " means a grain shop run by an employer of labour for the benefit of his employees or by a registered trade union for the benefit of its members and approved as such in either case by the Rationing Officer;

(2) " Circle " means one of the divisions into which these regulations apply is divided by the Rationing Officer for the purpose of administering the Madras Rationing Order, 1943, and includes a firka;

(3) " Labourer " means a person who earns his livelihood by hard manual labour and if any question arises as to whether a person is or is not a labourer, it shall be decided by the Rationing Officer and his decision shall be final;

(4) " Week " means the period commencing on the rationing date and ending at midnight of Saturday next following and thereafter each successive period of seven days.

(*c*) An Assistant Rationing Officer shall exercise such powers and functions of a Rationing Officer as the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, may from time to time direct; and any reference in these regulations to Rationing Officers shall include a reference to Assistant Rationing Officers in respect of the powers and functions exercisable by the latter.

CHAPTER II.

Household consumption.

2. For purposes of obtaining any rationed article for household consumption, ration cards shall be issued.

3. Any person residing or intending to reside in the rationed area to whom a ration card has not been issued or who is not included in any household for which a ration card has been issued may apply to the Rationing Officer of the area in which he resides or intends to reside for a ration card either for himself alone or for himself and his household furnishing such true and correct information and in such form as the Rationing Officer may require.

4. Save as provided in regulation 19, no person shall apply for a ration card if he has already obtained a ration card or if he is included in a household for which a ration card has been obtained.

5. Any person who has received more than one ration card or who knows or has reason to believe that he is included in more than one household for which a ration card has been issued shall forthwith report the fact to the Rationing Officer of the area in which he resides.

6. Save as otherwise expressly provided in these regulations, no person shall obtain or attempt to obtain any rationed article on more than one ration card issued to him for the household in which he is included.

7. A ration card issued to a homeless person shall bear an inscription that it is issued to a homeless person.

8. No authorized retail distributor shall supply any rationed article to any householder on a ration card which bears the inscription that it is issued to a homeless person.

9. When a person has made an application as required by regulation 3, a temporary ration card may be issued by the Rationing Officer to such person pending issue of a regular ration card to him or on his behalf under clause 10 of the Madras Rationing Order, 1943.

10. A temporary ration card shall bear an inscription that it is temporary. Spaces shall be provided in it for eight weeks and the spaces for each week shall be valid during the week specified against them.

There shall also be another set of temporary ration cards called emergent temporary ration cards. They shall be valid for a period of not more than three days.

11. A temporary ration card may, on application, be issued by the Rationing Officer to any person who expects to stay in the rationed area for a period exceeding one week but not exceeding eight weeks:

Provided that the Rationing Officer may in his discretion issue a temporary ration card to any person whose stay in the said area is not likely to exceed one week.

12. A ration card may be issued to any person who had made an application as required by regulation 3 and who intends to stay in the rationed area for a period exceeding eight weeks. Before a ration card is so issued, the spaces against the period which has elapsed at the date of its issue or during which the applicant does not intend to stay in the rationed area, shall be cancelled.

13. Ration cards for a household shall be issued in the name of the head of the family. The ration card shall show the number of units allotted for the household for a day at the rate of two units a day for each person who has completed 12 years of age and one unit a day for each person who has not completed 12 years of age.

14. Every holder of a rationed card or in the event of his death, or absence, the next senior male member of his household not being a minor, and in the absence of any such member, the senior female member of the household shall and any other member of the household may, notify in writing to the Rationing Officer-in-charge of the area the death of a member of the household or the absence of a member from the household for a continuous period of not less than seven days. Such notice shall be given within ten days from the date of which such reduction in the number of members of the household takes place. On receipt of such notice, the Rationing Officer may after making enquiries arrange to revise and reissue the ration card.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this regulation, the absence of a person from the rationed area from time to time for reasonably short periods on bona fide official, or professional touring, even though the period of such absence may exceed seven days at a time, need not be reported, provided that he continues to have his permanent residence in the rationed area and no rations are drawn for him for the period of such absence.

15. No application for the issue of a new ration card in the place of the ration card already issued on the ground that it has been defaced, lost or destroyed shall be accepted by the Rationing Officer except on the payment to him of a fee of annas 2 in cash:

Provided that no fee shall be levied if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Rationing Officer that the defacement, loss or destruction was due to air raid, cyclone, floods or other similar cause.

16. Every holder of a ration card shall notify in writing any change in his address to the Rationing Officer having jurisdiction over the area in which he intends to reside. Such notice may be given on behalf of the holder by any member of the household. The notice shall, if not given in advance, be given

within ten days from the date on which the change of address takes place and shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

(1) Serial number and code number of rice ration card.
(2) Name of the holder of ration card.
(3) His old address.
(4) His new address.
(5) Date from which change of address will take/has taken place.

17. Every holder of a ration card who leaves the rationed area with all the members of his household for a period of not less than four weeks shall surrender his card to the Rationing Officer in charge of the said area not later than one week after he leaves such area.

18. Each space provided for the purpose in the ration card shall entitle the holder to obtain the number of units of the rationed article allotted to the household for a day:

Provided that a householder as defined in the Madras Foodgrains Procurement Order, 1944, shall not obtain any rationed article on his ration card from an authorized retail distributor until the stock of such rationed article with the landholder is exhausted.

18-A. (1) The quantity of a rationed article (or when two or more articles are rationed, of all the rationed articles in combination) representing a unit shall be fixed by the Provincial Government.

(2) In cases where two or more articles are rationed the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, shall fix the proportion of each of the rationed articles within the unit.

18-B. Any person who receives a rationed article as wages in kind and utilizes it for domestic consumption by himself and his family shall not draw rations on his ration card for such period during which the quantity of rationed articles so received and proposed to be utilized for domestic consumption will last in accordance with the scale of rations allowed under these regulations.

18-C. Any person who receives a rationed article as wages in kind and wishes to dispose of the whole or a portion of it for cash shall sell it only to the dealer appointed by the Grain Purchase Officer under regulation 16 of the Malabar Food Grains Procurement Regulations, 1944.

19. Any labourer, other than one employed by an employer running an approved shop, may, if he desires to obtain a supplementary ration card, apply to the Rationing Officer of the area in which he resides furnishing such true and correct information and in such form as the Rationing Officer may require. If after making such enquiry as may be necessary the Rationing Officer or any officer authorized by him in this behalf is satisfied that the applicant is a labourer a supplementary ration card shall be issued to him.

20. The Rationing Officer may issue or cause to be issued a supplementary ration card to a labourer other than one employed by an employer running an approved shop. Each space provided for the purpose in a supplementary ration card shall be equivalent to one unit a day and shall be valid during the week in which it is included.

21. No person may obtain any rationed article unless he—

(*a*) signs or affixes his mark or thumb-impression in the space provided for the purpose on the ration card;

(*b*) is registered with an authorized retail distributor; and

(*c*) complies with such other direction as the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, may issue in this behalf:

Provided the holder of a card issued to a homeless person may obtain any rationed article from any authorized retail distributor without registering that card.

22. Save as provided in regulation 23, a holder of a ration card may register himself with an authorized retail distributor within the town, amsam, or desam, in which he resides or within any amsam or desam contiguous to the amsam or desam in which he resides.

Explanation.—An authorized retail distributor may register with himself if he is a holder of a ration card.

23. A holder of a ration card employed by an employer who runs an approved grain shop shall not register himself except with his employer, provided that after such a period not exceeding two months from the rationing date as the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, may prescribe in this behalf, he may register himself with any authorized retail distributor.

24. (i) No authorized retail distributor who is an employer running an approved shop shall, when requested so to do, refuse to register the holder of a ration card who is his employee.

(ii) Every authorized retail distributor who is not an employer running an approved shop shall when requested so to do register the holder of a ration card, provided that he shall refuse to register a holder if the number of holders already registered with him will thereby exceed 500 in the case of municipal or town shops and 300 in the case of rural shops or such other limit as the Rationing Officer may fix in any particular case or generally.

25. The holder of a ration card shall get himself registered in the following manner:—

(i) He shall either in person or through an agent present the ration card to any authorized retail distributor within the town, amsam, or desam, in which he resides. He shall also permit the authorized retail distributor to detach and retain with him the counterfoil of the ration card.

(ii) The authorized retail distributor with whom the holder of a ration card seeks registration shall enter in the ration card presented to him his authorization number, name and address, sign the ration card and detach and retain with him the counterfoil of such ration card. He shall also enter in a register to be maintained by him the serial number of the ration card, the name and address of the holder of the ration card, the units specified therein and where the rationed article is rice, the sort of rice required. He shall also preserve all counterfoils detached by him.

26. A holder of a ration card other than a card issued to a homeless person may obtain his supply of the rationed article only from the authorized retail distributor with whom he is registered.

27. On demand and offer of price by or on behalf of the holder of the ration card registered with an authorized retail distributor and against the cancellation of the appropriate space provided for the purpose in the ration card, the authorized retail distributor shall supply to the holder the rationed article not exceeding the quantity or part thereof obtainable on production of the ration card.

28. Every authorized retail distributor shall comply with such other directions as may be issued by the Rationing Officer or any officer authorized by him in this behalf.

29. On demand and offer of price by a labourer residing in the rationed area who is employed by an employer running an approved shop, the employer shall supply to the labourer even without the production of a ration card the rationed article not exceeding the quantity allowable for a month at a time as represented by units on the supplementary ration card at the rate of one unit per day.

30. The Rationing Officer or any officer authorized by him may transfer the name of a person registered with any authorized retail distributor to any other authorized retail distributor.

CHAPTER III.

Catering establishments, institutions, residential establishments, industries and animal establishments.

31. For purposes of obtaining any rationed article, ration permits or ration authorities shall be issued to catering establishments, institutions, residential establishments, industries, and animal establishments.

32. A ration permit for an establishment shall be issued in the name of the person in charge of the establishment. Such permit shall have spaces provided for the purpose, each valid for the week or day specified against it.

In the case of a catering establishment, institution, or residential establishment, the number of units shall be decided having regard to the average number of customers or residents in, and the stock of the rationed article available with such establishment or institution as the case may be.

In the case of an animal establishment, the number of units shall be decided having regard to the kind and number of animals and the stock of the rationed article available with such establishment. In the case of an industry, the number of units shall be decided having regard to the nature of the industry and the stock of the rationed article available with the industry.

33. No holder of such permit shall obtain any rationed article on the permit unless he is registered with an authorized retail distributor or with the Rationing Officer as directed on the permit.

34. (i) Where a ration permit directs registration with an authorized retail distributor, the provisions of regulations 21 to 27 and 30 shall apply as if the ration permit was a ration card, provided that the limit specified under regulation 24 (ii) shall apply in respect of ration permit.

(ii) Where a ration permit directs registration with a Rationing Officer, the holder of the ration permit shall get himself registered with the Rationing Officer by presenting the permit to him and shall allow him to detach and retain with him the counterfoil of the ration permit.

35. Once in every two weeks the holder of ration permit, who is registered with the Rationing Officer, shall submit to him an indent for the rationed article not exceeding the quantity obtainable for two weeks. On the basis of such indent and against the cancellation of the appropriate space provided for the purpose in the ration permit the Rationing Officer shall issue a ration authority specifying in terms of bags of stated average capacity the quantity obtainable thereon, the period during which it will be valid and the authorized wholesale distributor from whom such quantity shall be obtained:

Provided that in specifying the number of such bags, the Rationing Officer may round off any fraction of a bag in any manner he thinks fit.

36. The ration authority shall be drawn in triplicate, one copy shall be retained by the Rationing Officer, another copy shall be delivered to the holder of the ration permit and the remaining copy shall be delivered to the authorized wholesale distributor. The ration authority shall be valid for the period specified on it.

37. On demand and offer of price by a resident in an establishment, the person, in charge of the establishment shall supply food prepared from the rationed article. The person in charge of a catering establishment, institution or residential establishment may supply food prepared from the rationed article, to any other customer only for the purpose of establishment consumption and the person in charge of an industry or animal establishment may supply the rationed article or food prepared by him from the said article only for the purpose of consumption in the industry or establishment as the case may be.

37-A. No person in charge of an establishment other than an establishment to which a rationing permit or authority has been issued under this chapter shall prepare or offer for sale or supply, sell or supply or attempt to sell or supply any food made out of any rationed article for consumption on the premises of the establishment or elsewhere.

CHAPTER IV.

Authorized retail distributor.

38. An authorized retail distributor shall maintain a register in duplicate showing serially the numbers of the ration cards or ration permits registered with him, the name and address of holders of such ration cards or permits, the number of units sanctioned for each ration card or permit and where the

rationed article is rice, the sort of rice required. Once every week he shall submit to the Rationing Officer the register in duplicate together with the counterfoils of the ration cards and permits. The Rationing Officer shall check the register and return the original to the distributor retaining with him the duplicate of the register and counterfoils of the ration cards and permits. The Rationing Officer shall then issue to the distributor a ration authority as provided in regulation 35 specifying in terms of bags of stated average capacity, the quantity of the rationed article obtainable thereon and the period for which the authority shall be valid:

Provided that in specifying the number of such bags the Rationing Officer may round off any fraction of a bag in any manner he thinks fit:

Provided further that in specifying the number of bags in respect of employers having approved grain shops, the Rationing Officer may allot the additional quantities required for the supply of the rationed article under regulation 29.

CHAPTER V.

Authorized wholesale distributor.

39. Authorized wholesale distributors shall maintain such accounts as may be prescribed by the Rationing Officer.

40. An authorized wholesale distributor shall issue the rationed article only on a ration authority. For every issue a delivery note shall be prepared in triplicate, one copy of which shall be forwarded to the Rationing Officer, one copy shall be given to the purchaser, and the third copy shall be kept with the authorized wholesale distributor.

41. On demand and offer of price by or on behalf of the holder of a ration authority and against cancellation of such authority, an authorized wholesale distributor shall supply to the holder of the authority the rationed article in quantities specified on such authority.

42. Every authorized wholesale distributor shall comply with all directions that may from time to time be issued by the Rationing Officer, or any officer authorized by him in this behalf.

43. No authorized wholesale distributor shall send or offer or attempt to send the rationed article outside the rationed area.

44. All authorized wholesale distributors having a stock of any rationed article shall at the close of every week or such other period as may be prescribed from time to time by the Rationing Officer send to the Rationing Officer concerned a stock account showing the opening balance, particulars of the quantities received and issued during each day and the closing balance.

CHAPTER VI.

Transport of rationed articles through rationed areas.

45. No person shall bring by road or canal into the rationed area, in the course of transit to any other place, any article which is a rationed article in the said area without the written permission of the Rationing Officer.

46. Any person applying for the permission referred to in regulation 45 shall furnish the following particulars, namely:—

(i) the name of the rationed article;

(ii) the quantity of the rationed article to be brought into the rationed area in the course of transit to any place outside the said area;

(iii) the place from which it is to be brought;

(iv) the place to which the rationed article is to be transported and the date, time and route through which it is to be taken; and

(v) the purpose.

47. The Rationing Officer to whom the application referred to in regulation 45 is sent shall on its receipt issue forthwith a permit for the transport

of the rationed article prescribing, if necessary, the route in the rationed area through which the consignment shall be taken and the period within which it shall be taken and shall take such other measures as are necessary to see that the consignment is completely taken out of the said area.

(21)

Foodgrains—Rationing—Madras Rationing Enquiry Order, 1947.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) (*h*) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notifications of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-1, dated the 21st October 1946 and No. P-110 (1), dated the 12th December 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following Order in supersession of the Madras Rationing Enquiry Order, 1946:—

ORDER.

1. (1) This Order may be called the Madras Rationing Enquiry Order, 1947.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

(3) It shall come into force—

(*a*) at once in all the areas in which the Madras Rationing Enquiry Order, 1946, was in force immediately before the publication of this Order, and

(*b*) in any other local area, on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, appoint.

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) " appointed date " means in relation to any specified article, such date as might be fixed by the Provincial Government in respect of any area;

(*b*) " establishments " means catering establishments, institutions, residential establishments, manufacturing establishments, industries, animal establishments and any other establishment or class of establishment which the Provincial Government or the Commissioner may declare to be establishments for the purpose of this Order;

(*c*) " catering establishments " includes hotels, restaurants, eating houses, cafes, tea shops, coffee stalls, free feeding centres and every other place of refreshment open to the public, clubs, canteens and other similar establishments;

(*d*) " institutions " includes hospitals, sanatoria, convalescent homes, nursing homes, orphanages, workhouses, infirmaries, asylums, boarding schools which provide meals for day-boarders only and other similar establishments;

(*e*) " residential establishments " shall not include private households but shall include boarding houses, apartment houses, residential hotels, hostels, nurses' homes, boarding schools (with or without any day-boarders) and other similar establishments;

(*f*) " manufacturing establishments " includes bakeries, confectioneries and other similar establishments;

(*g*) " industries " means undertakings requiring the use of any specified article in the process of production, manufacture or finishing of any article whether or not it is a specified article;

(*h*) " animal establishments " includes stables for horses or cattle, poultry farms, zoos, menageries, veterinary and other hospitals, pinjrapoles and other similar establishments;

(*i*) " specified article " means rice, rice-flour, beaten rice, wheat, wheat-flour (maida), sojee and baker's bread, ragi, cholam, cumbu, korra, samai, varagu, maize (excluding green maize in the ear), maize flour and kerosene.

3. Every person owning or in charge of any establishment in any area in which this Order is in force, who desires to obtain any specified article or a

product thereof on or after the appointed date for use or consumption at such establishment, shall furnish to the officer specified by the Provincial Government in respect of that area, true and correct information relating to such establishments as may be required by the said officer within such date as may be prescribed by him.

4. All proceedings commenced or deemed to have been commenced under the Madras Rationing Enquiry Order, 1946, and all action taken or deemed to have been taken under that Order shall be deemed to have been commenced or taken under this Order and shall so far as may be, be continued accordingly.

(22)

Foodgrains—Rationing—The Essential Articles Restricted Acquisition Order, 1947.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) (*d*) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-1, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following Order in supersession of the Essential Articles Restricted Acquisition Order, 1945:—

ORDER.

1. (1) This Order may be called the Essential Articles Restricted Acquisition Order, 1947.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

(3) It shall come into force—

(*a*) at once, in all the areas in which the Essential Articles Restricted Acquisition Order, 1945, was in force immediately before the publication of this Order, and

(*b*) in any other local area, on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, appoint.

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) " essential article " means any article included in the Schedule to this Order;

(2) " normal quantity " means, in relation to the quantity of any essential article required by any person, such quantity as would be required for use and consumption in the household or establishment or of the animals in the custody of that person during a period of one month or such longer period as may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, be declared by the Provincial Government.

3. (1) No person shall, except under the authority of a licence granted by an officer authorized by the Provincial Government in this behalf, acquire any essential article if by so doing, the quantity thereof in his possession or under his control will exceed the normal quantity required by him.

(2) The restriction in sub-clause (1) shall not apply to such part of the quantity of any essential article in the possession or under the control of any person as has been acquired by him before the coming into force of this Order, provided that no person shall acquire any further quantity of any essential article, if thereby the total quantity of such article in his possession or under his control exceeds the normal quantity required by him:

Provided that the foregoing restrictions shall not apply to the acquisition in the ordinary course of his business of any essential article by a person carrying on the business of a producer, dealer, manufacturer, carrier or warehousemen.

4. No person shall sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of any essential article to another person if he knows, or ought reasonably to be presumed to know, that by reason of such sale, transfer or disposal the quantity of such article which may lawfully be acquired by that other person will be exceeded.

5. If any person contravenes the provisions of clause 3 or clause 4, then, without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any Court trying such contravention shall direct that any stocks of essential articles, together with the containers and coverings thereof, in respect of which the Court is satisfied that the said provisions have been contravened shall be forfeited to His Majesty unless for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Court is of opinion that such direction should not be made in respect of the whole or any part of such stocks.

6. The provisions of this Order shall have no application to any essential article acquired or disposed of by or on behalf of the Crown.

7. The Provincial Government may exempt any person from all or any of the provisions of this Order.

8. (1) All proceedings commenced or deemed to have been commenced under the Essential Articles Restricted Acquisition Order, 1945, and all action taken or deemed to have been taken under that Order shall be deemed to have been commenced or taken under this Order and shall, so far as may be, be continued accordingly.

(2) All licences issued or deemed to have been issued under the Order of 1945 aforesaid and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order shall be deemed for all purposes of this Order to have been issued under this Order.

SCHEDULE.

[*See* Clause 2 (1).]

Rice (including rice in the husk).	Wheat.	Korra.
Rice flour.	Cholam.	Samai.
Beaten rice	Cumbu.	Maize.
	Ragi.	

(23)

Foodgrains—Rationing—Madras Food (Restrictions on Service of Meals by Catering Establishments) Order, 1947.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) (*d*) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-1, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following Order in supersession of the Madras Food (Restrictions on Service of Meals by Catering Establishments) Order, 1945:—

ORDER.

1. (1) This Order may be called the Madras Food (Restrictions on Service of Meals by Catering Establishments) Order, 1947.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

(3) It shall come into force on the 30th September 1947.

2. In this Order unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) " catering establishment " includes a caterer and the person in charge of a hotel, restaurant, eating house, cafe, tea shop, coffee stall, free feeding centre and any other place of refreshment open to the public, club, boarding house, canteen, railway refreshment room or restaurant car and other similar establishment;

(2) " substantial dish " means a dish described as such in the Schedule to this Order; and

(3) " subsidiary dish " means a dish described as such in the Schedule to this Order.

3. No catering establishment shall supply for consumption or offer or attempt to supply for consumption and no person shall obtain or consume or attempt to obtain or consume, at or in connexion with a catering establishment, at or for the purposes of any single meal, more than three courses whether served successively in European style or together in Indian style. The three courses shall consist—

(1) of (*a*) one substantial dish, (*b*) one subsidiary dish and (*c*) one sweet dish or in the alternative,

(2) of (*a*) two subsidiary dishes and (*b*) one sweet dish.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in clause 3, the following may be served as part of a meal in addition to three courses, namely :—

Bread, biscuits, salad, vegetables, fruits, iced fruit, fruit juice, jam, marmalade, bhajji, papad, chatni, pickles, raida, preserves, ghee, butter, cream, cheese, curds, butter-milk, sauce, including sambar and rasam, custard, dressings and such other condiments.

5. No catering establishment shall prepare or attempt to prepare, at or in connexion with a catering establishment, for choice of consumption by any person under the provisions of clause 3, at or for the purposes of any single meal, more than two varieties of substantial dish, one hot and the other cold (the cold one may include assorted cold meats) and more than two varieties of subsidiary dish.

6. The Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, suspend the operation of this Order for such period and subject to such conditions as they deem fit.

7. The Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, may exempt any catering establishment or person from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Order and may at any time suspend or cancel such exemption.

8. All proceedings commenced or deemed to have been commenced under the Madras Food (Restrictions on Service of Meals by Catering Establishments) Order, 1945, and all action taken or deemed to have been taken under that Order shall be deemed to have been commenced or taken under this Order and shall, so far as may be, be continued accordingly.

SCHEDULE.

I.—European or Chinese type.

(A) A substantial dish shall be one consisting mainly of (1) meat or (2) poultry or (3) game or (4) curry and rice or (5) pillao or (6) fish including shell fish or a combination of any of them which in the normal practice is served at the same time as part of the same dish.

(B) A subsidiary dish shall be one consisting mainly of (1) vegetables or (2) fish including shell fish or (3) eggs or (4) savouries or (5) macaroni or spaghetti or (6) porridge, force, grapenuts or any other breakfast cereal food or (7) soup or (8) Horsd'oeuvre or (9) vegetable juice.

NOTE.—The kinds of Horsd'oeuvre served shall not exceed three.

II.—Indian—Non-vegetarian type.

(A) A substantial dish shall be one consisting mainly of either (1) meat or (2) poultry or (3) birioni or (4) curry and rice or (5) pillao or (6) fish including shell fish, or of a combination of any of them which in the normal pratice is served at the same time as part of the same dish.

(B) A subsidiary dish shall be one consisting of either (1) chappatis or (2) puris or (3) parothas or (4) bhakaris or (5) fish including shell fish.

III.—Indian—Vegetarian type.

(A) A substantial dish shall be one consisting of dhall and rice.

(B) A subsidiary dish shall be one consisting either (1) chappatis or (2) puris or (3) parothas or (4) bhakaris.

(24)

Foodgrains—Rationing—Order restricting the number of participants in marriage parties.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) (*d*) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-1, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following Order in supersession of the Order published with Food Department notification, dated the 7th August 1946, at page 683 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th August 1946 :—

ORDER.

1. No person shall provide food, or cause or allow food to be provided, at any marriage party, on the marriage day for more than two principal meals or for more than fifty persons at each such meal.

2. In reckoning the fifty persons referred to in clause 1, the bride, the bridegroom, the relations of either and the guests shall be included.

3. No person shall take food at a marriage party in contravention of the restrictions imposed by clauses 1 and 2.

4. In the foregoing clauses, " food " does not include drinks or parched gram or nuts or fruits or biscuits and cakes made of non-cereals.

5. The Order published with Food Department notification, dated the 17th December 1946, at page 967 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 17th December 1946, shall apply to the provision of food at marriage parties on days other than the marriage day.

6. The supersession of the Order published with Food Department notification, dated the 7th August 1946, at page 683 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th August 1946, shall not affect proceedings which have been already taken or which may hereafter be taken, in respect of anything done under the said order.

(25)

Foodgrains—Rationing—Order restricting the number of participants in parties other than marriage parties.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) (*d*) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-1, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following Order in supersession of the Order published with Food Department notification, dated the 23rd March 1946, at page 284 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 26th March 1946 :—

ORDER.

1. No person shall give, or allow to be given or take food at, any party at which the number of persons to whom food is served in any form, including the person or persons giving the party, exceeds thirty.

2. Clause 1 shall not apply—

(*a*) to a marriage party; or

(*b*) to a party at which only any one or more of the following are served, namely :—

Parched gram, nuts, fruits and drinks, biscuits and cakes made of non-cereals.

3. The Provincial Government may at any time, by order,

(*a*) exempt any person or class of persons from the operation of clause 1; and

(*b*) suspend or cancel such exemption.

(26)

Foodgrains—Trade—Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) (*d*) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-1, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following Order in supersession of the Madras Foodgrains Control Order (No. II), 1945:—

ORDER.

1. (1) This Order may be called the Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras and shall come into force on the 30th September 1947.

2. In this order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "foodgrain" means any of the commodities specified in the First Schedule to this Order and includes, unless exempted by the Government, its products;

(*b*) "form" means a form as set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order;

(*c*) "Government" means the Government of Madras;

(*d*) "purchase in wholesale quantities" means purchase in quantities exceeding 10 maunds in any one transaction, and includes purchase by any person on behalf of another as a commission agent or as a broker;

(*e*) "sale in wholesale quantities" means sale in quantities exceeding 10 maunds in any one transaction, and includes sale by any person on behalf of another as a commission agent or as a broker;

(*f*) "storage for sale in wholesale quantities" means storage in quantities exceeding 10 maunds for purposes of sale, whether wholesale or retail, and includes storage by any person on behalf of another as a commission agent or a broker, and storage by an employer for the purpose of supplying on payment or otherwise, food or foodstuffs to any of his employees.

3. (1) No person shall engage in any undertaking which involves the purchase, sale, or storage for sale, in wholesale quantities of any foodgrain except under and in accordance with a licence issued in that behalf by an officer authorized by the Government.

(2) For the purpose of this clause any person who stores any foodgrain in quantities exceeding 15 maunds may, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to store the foodgrain for purposes of sale:

Provided that any officer authorized by the Government in this behalf may exempt a dealer or class of dealers from the operation of this clause, subject to such directions in regard to the purchase, sale, or storage for sale, of foodgrains as may be specified in the order of exemption:

Provided further that an officer authorized by the Government in this behalf may by a special or general order exempt, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, a purchaser other than a dealer from the operation of this clause.

4. Licences issued under this order shall be in Form A, and shall specify—

(*a*) the foodgrain or foodgrains in which the licensee may deal;

(b) the place or places at which the licensee may sell and the place or places at which he may store the foodgrains covered by the licence.

5. Application for licences under this Order shall be made in Form B to an officer authorized by the Government in this behalf.

5-A. (1) All licences and orders of exemption issued under clause 3 before the 19th July 1949 and in force on that date shall be deemed to be valid only for the year ending with the 31st March 1950 and thereafter may be renewed from year to year.

(2) Every licence or order of exemption issued under clause 3 on or after the 19th July 1949 shall be valid for the year specified therein and may be renewed from year to year.

(3) (a) A fee of Rs. 24 shall be levied for every licence or order of exemption and for every renewal thereof.

(b) The fee payable for a licence or order referred to in sub-clause (1) shall be paid on or before the date fixed in this behalf by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras:

Provided that the Commissioner or an officer authorized by him in this behalf may, in special cases, condone any delay in the payment of the said fee up to any period specified by the Commissioner but in every such case a penalty of two rupees shall be levied.

(c) The Government may, in special cases, exempt any person or class of persons from the payment of any fee under this clause.

(4) The fee for a licence or order of exemption or for a renewal thereof shall be paid in advance; and a treasury receipt for payment shall be sent along with the application for the licence or order or for the renewal thereof.

Explanation.—In this clause, " year " means the period commencing from the 1st April and ending with the 31st March immediately following.

NOTE.—The fee payable under this clause will be levied in full even though a part of the year for which it is levied may have elapsed at the time of the issue of the licence or order of exemption.

6. (1) No person being the holder of a licence issued, or deemed to be issued under this Order shall contravene any of the conditions mentioned in Form A; and if any such person contravenes any of the said conditions, then without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against him, his licence may be suspended or cancelled by order of the Government or of an officer authorized by the Government in this behalf.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (1), the Government may, in special circumstances, without giving any previous notice or without assigning any reason, suspend or cancel a licence issued, or deemed to be issued under this Order.

7. Any person authorized by the Government in this behalf may enter upon and inspect any premises or vehicles containing foodgrains in respect of which he has reason to believe that any contravention of this Order or of any condition of a licence issued or deemed to be issud under this Order is taking place or has taken place and may seize any such foodgrains.

8. If any person contravenes the provisions of clause 3 or clause 6, then without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any Court trying such contravention shall direct that any stocks of foodgrains, together with the containers and coverings thereof, in respect of which the Court is satisfied that the said provisions have been contravened shall be forfeited to His Majesty, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Court is of opinion that such direction should not be made in respect of the whole or any part of such stocks.

9. Except in such areas and in the case of such persons or classes of persons as the Government may from time to time notify in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nothing in this Order shall apply to the sale or storage for sale by any person of any foodgrain produced by himself or by his tenant.

10. (1) All proceedings commenced or deemed to have been commenced under the Madras Foodgrains Control Order No. II of 1945, and all action taken or deemed to have been taken under that Order shall be deemed to have been commenced or taken under this Order and shall, so far as may be, be continued accordingly.

(2) All licences issued or deemed to have been issued under the Order of 1945 aforesaid and all orders deemed to have been made under that Order and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order shall be deemed for all the purposes of this Order to have been issued or made under this Order.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

[*See* Clause 2 (*a*).]

(1) Wheat.
(2) Paddy (rice in the husk).
(3) Rice (husked).
(4) Cholam (jowar).
(5) Cumbu (bajra).
(6) Bengalgram.
(7) Ragi.
(8) Korra.
(9) Maize (zea mays).
(10) Rye.

NOTE.—The above terms include not only the foodgrains referred to but also their product or products unless exempted by the Government.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Forms.

FORM A.

[*See* Clause 4.]

The Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947.

Licence for purchase, sale, or storage for sale, in wholesale quantities of foodgrains.

1. Subject to the provision of the Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947, and to the terms and conditions of this licence is/are hereby authorized to purchase, sell or store for sale, in wholesale quantities all or any of the undermentioned foodgrains :—

2. The licensee shall carry on the aforesaid business at the following place(s) :—

Place or places of sale.

Place or places of storage (if different from or in addition to place or places of sale).

3. The licensee shall except when specially exempted by the Government or by an officer authorized by the Government in this behalf maintain a register of daily accounts for each of the foodgrains mentioned in paragraph 1 showing correctly—

(*a*) the opening stock on each day;

(*b*) the quantities received on each day showing the place of origin;

(*c*) the quantities delivered or otherwise removed on each day showing the places of destination if consigned to places outside the district; and

(*d*) the closing stock on each day.

4. The licensee shall, except when specially exempted by the Government or by an officer authorized by the Government in this behalf, in respect of each of the foodgrains mentioned in paragraph 1, submit to the officer issuing this licence so as to reach him not later than the 10th day of each month, a true return in Form C of the Second Schedule to the Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947, of the stocks, receipts and deliveries of the foodgrains during the preceding month.

5. The licensee shall not, in any one transaction, sell any of the foodgrains mentioned in paragraph 1, in quantities exceeding 10 maunds, to any person who does not hold a licence under the Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947, or who is not otherwise authorized to purchase the foodgrain in wholesale quantities.

6. The licensee shall except when specially exempted by the Government or by an officer authorized by the Government in this behalf, issue to every customer a correct receipt or invoice as the case may be giving his own name, address and licence number, the name, address and licence number (if any) of the customer, the date of transaction, the quantity sold, the price per maund and the total amount charged, and shall keep a duplicate of the same to be available for inspection on demand by any authorized officer of Government :

Provided that it shall not be necessary to issue a receipt or invoice if the transaction is below a limit prescribed by the authority competent to grant the licence. In the excepted cases, the said authority may require the licensee to maintain such other records as may be prescribed.

7. The licensee shall prominently display at each of the places mentioned in paragraph 2 a correct list written in the language of the locality, of the prices of all foodgrains in which he deals.

8. The licensee shall give all facilities at all reasonable times to any authorized officer of Government for the inspection of his stocks and accounts at any shop, godown or other place used by him for the storage or sale of any of the foodgrains mentioned in paragraph 1 and for the taking of samples of such foodgrains for examination.

9. The licensee shall comply with any directions that may be given to him by the Government or by the officer issuing this licence in regard to the purchase, sale, or storage for sale, of any of the foodgrains mentioned in paragraph 1 and in regard to the language in which the registers, returns, receipts or invoices mentioned in paragraph 3, 4 or 6 shall be written and the authentication and maintenance of the register mentioned in paragraph 3.

Dated the 195 . Signature of the officer issuing the licence.

NOTE.—The licensee's attention is drawn to clause (6) of the Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947, which reads—

(6) (1) No person being the holder of a licence issued or deemed to be issued under this Order shall contravene any of the conditions mentioned in Form A; and, if any such person contravenes any of the said conditions, then without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against him, his licence may be suspended or cancelled by order of the Government or of an officer authorized by the Government in this behalf.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (1), the Government may, in special circumstances, without giving any previous notice or without assigning any reason, suspend or cancel a licence issued or deemed to be issued, under this Order.

FORM B.

[*See* Clause 5.]

The Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947.

Application for licence.

1 Applicant's name.

2 Applicant's profession.

3 Applicant's residence.

4 Situation of applicant's place or places of sale and place or places of storage if different from place of sale—with particulars as to number of house, town or village and police station and district.

5 How long the applicant has been trading in foodgrains (particulars to be given for each foodgrain).

6 Quantities of foodgrains handled annually during the past three years.

7 Names of foodgrains in respect of which licence is required.

8 Income-tax paid in 1941-42.
Income-tax paid in 1942-43.

I declare that the following quantities of the foodgrains specified above are in my possession this day and are held at the places noted against them.

I have carefully read the conditions of licence given in Form A of the Second Schedule to the Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947, and I agree to abide by them.

(*a*) * I have not previously applied for such licence in this district for any of the foodgrains specified in item 7 above.

(*b*) * I applied for such licence in this district for on and/was not granted a licence on

Date

District

Signature of the applicant.

* Strike out the words which are not applicable.

FORM C.

[*See* Paragraph 4 of Form A.]

Return of stocks, receipts and deliveries of foodgrains for the month of 195 .

Name

Address

Licence No. or Nos.

Names of the foodgrains (including products).

Particulars.	Quantity in maunds.	Quantity in maunds.	Quantity in maunds.	Quantity in maunds.	Quantity in maunds.	Remarks (if any).
1 Stock at the beginning of the month—						
(*a*) Actually with the licensee						
(*b*) Pledged with any person or institution such as a bank or a co-operative society						
Total ..						
2 Quantity received during the month—						
(*a*) From other persons in the same district						
(*b*) From persons in other districts of the Province						
(*c*) From persons outside the Province ..						
Total ..						
3 Quantity delivered or otherwise removed during the month—						
(*a*) To other persons in the same district						
(*b*) To persons in other districts of the Province						
(*c*) To persons outside the Province ..						
Total ..						
4 Stock at the end of the month—						
(*a*) Actually with the licensee						
(*b*) Pledged with any other person or institution such as a bank or a co-operative society						
Total ..						

NOTE.—The names of the foodgrains should be entered in the columns provided for the purpose. If the return relates to more than five foodgrains, an additional form should be used.

(27)

Foodstuffs—Salt—Maximum ex-factory wholesale prices in producing districts—Re-fixed.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (2) (*c*) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-I, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following order in supersession of the Order published with Development Department Notification No. 684, dated the 16th October 1945, at page 687 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 16th October 1945:—

ORDER.

With effect on and from the date of publication of this Order in the *Fort St George Gazette*, no person licensed to manufacture salt in the districts

mentioned in column (1) of the schedule below shall sell crystalline salt at a price higher than that specified in the corresponding entry in cloumn (2) thereof:—

SCHEDULE.

Districts. (1)	Maximum ex-factory wholesale price of salt per imperial maund excluding charges payable under the Government of India Notification in the Finance Department (Rev. Division) No. 3, Salt, dated the 29th March 1947, and charges for gunny. (2) RS. A. P.
Visakhapatnam	0 15 0
East Godavari	0 12 0
Guntur	0 12 0
Krishna	0 12 6
Nellore	0 12 0
Chingleput	0 12 0
South Arcot	0 12 0
Tanjore	0 12 0
Ramnad	0 12 0
Tirunelveli	0 12 6

2. The District Collectors shall have power to fix the wholesale and retail prices of salt for each consuming area within their respective jurisdictions subject to the conditions specified below:—

(i) The wholesale price fixed for each consuming area shall include the ex-factory price, the actual cost of gunny and transport charges, handling charges, wholesalers' profit of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent and charges payable under the Government of India Notification in the Finance Department (Revenue Division) No. 3, Salt, dated the 29th March 1947.

(ii) The retail price for each consuming area shall be fixed suitably on the basis of the wholesale price fixed for that area.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, wholesale price means the price at which sale is effected in quantities weighing one imperial maund or more at a time and retail price means the price at which sale is effected in quantities weighing less than one imperial maund at a time.

3. No wholesale or retail dealer in salt shall sell salt in any district in the Province of Madras at a price exceeding the wholesale or retail price, as the case may be, notified by the District Collector from time to time.

4. Every dealer shall exhibit prominently in his place of business a board showing the stock of salt held by him and the price fixed therefor by the District Collector.

5. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Order, then, without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any Court trying such contravention shall direct that any stocks of salt together with the containers and coverings thereof, in respect of which the Court is satisfied that any such provision has been contravened, shall be forfeited to His Majesty, unless, for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Court is of opinion that such direction should not be made in respect of the whole or any part of such stocks.

6. The supersession of the Order published with Development Department Notification No. 684, dated the 16th October 1945, shall not affect proceedings, which have been already taken or which may hereafter be taken, in respect of anything done or omitted to be done under the said Order.

(28)

Foodstuffs—Smuggling and illicit transport by motor vehicles during nights—Prevention—Prohibition of plying during nights of motor vehicles carrying foodgrains on notified roads.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-I., dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following order:—

ORDER.

1. With effect on and from the date of the publication of this Order, no driver, owner or other person in charge of a motor vehicle for which a public carrier's permit or a private carrier's permit has been granted shall, when such vehicle carries paddy, rice, millets, wheat, bengalgram and their products (excluding products of foodgrains which are used as cattle feeds, viz., rice bran, wheat bran, bran and husks of millets, bengalgram and maize) drive it or cause it to be driven between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.

(i) so as to cross from within the limits of the City of Madras or of any district in the Province of Madras to outside those limits or *vice versa*; or

(ii) on any road or land situated in the City of Madras which is notified by the Collector of Madras in the *Fort St. George Gazette*; or

(iii) on any road or land situated in a district, which is notified by the District Magistrate in the District Gazette;

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply to motor vehicles belonging to the Provincial or Central Government or to Government procurement agents.

2. If any person contravenes the provisions of this Order, then, without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any Court trying such contravention shall direct that any stocks of foodstuffs referred to in clause 1 with the containers and coverings thereof found in any motor vehicle, in respect of which the Court is satisfied that the said provisions have been contravened, shall be forfeited to His Majesty, unless, for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Court is of opinion that such direction should not be made in respect of the whole or any part of such stocks.

3. All District Magistrates and the Collector of Madras are requested to determine the areas in their districts where the prohibition should be enforced and publish a notification in the District Gazette and in the *Fort St. George Gazette* respectively with reference to clause 1 of the Order specifying those areas. They are also requested to take steps to see that the orders are strictly enforced.

(29)

Foodstuffs—Tapioca—Transport outside the Province of Madras—Prohibition.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) (*d*) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with Public (Political) Department notification, dated the 12th May 1948, published at page 425 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th May 1948, Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of States, No. 176-IB, dated the 23rd March 1948, and the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-I, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act and with the concurrence of the

Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following Order in supersession of the Madras Tapioca (Movement Control) Order, 1947:—

ORDER.

1. (1) This Order may be called the Madras Tapioca (Movement Control) Order, 1948.

(2) It extends to the districts of Malabar, the Nilgiris, South Kanara and Coimbatore.

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) 'Commissioner' means the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, and includes any person authorized by him to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on him by this Order;

(*b*) 'Collector' means the Collector of the district or any other officer authorized by him in this behalf;

(*c*) 'Export' means to take out of any of the districts mentioned in sub-clause (2) of clause 1, to any other place outside that district in the Province of Madras or to any other Province in the Dominion of India or to any Indian State not being Sandur, Banganapalle or Pudukkottai;

(*d*) 'Tapioca' includes products of tapioca except sago.

3. (1) No person shall, with effect on and from the date of publication of this Order, export tapioca except under and in accordance with a permit issued in that behalf by the Commissioner or Collector, which shall be in the Form in the schedule to this Order:

Provided that the Commissioner or Collector may, by general or special order, exempt from the provisions of this clause export of tapioca to such extent, in such manner, and for such period as may be specified in the order.

(2) If it appears to the Commissioner or Collector that a permit issued by him under sub-clause (1) is not likely to be utilized or that there are sufficient reasons requiring its cancellation, he may cancel the permit and on such cancellation the holder of the permit shall forthwith return the permit to the authority issuing it.

4. Applications for permits to export tapioca shall be made in writing to the Commissioner or Collector and shall contain full and true particulars of the following:—

(i) Name of consignor;

(ii) Name of consignee;

(iii) Quantity and nature of consignment;

(iv) Port or railway station of despatch with particulars as to the district and Province or State in which the port or station is situated.

(v) Port or railway station of destination (with particulars as to the district and Province or State in which the port or station is situated).

(vi) Price at which the tapioca included in the consignment has been sold.

5. Where any tapioca is exported by rail in accordance with a permit issued by the Commissioner or Collector, the consignor shall deliver the permit to the station-master of the station from which the tapioca is exported, on completion of despatch of the quantity therein mentioned with the entries in respect of each consignment showing the quantity despatched and the date of despatch duly certified by the station-master on the permit.

6. Where any tapioca is exported by sea in accordance with a permit issued by the Commissioner or Collector, the consignor shall deliver the permit to the Customs Collector.

7. Where any tapioca is exported otherwise than by rail or by sea, in accordance with a permit issued by the Commissioner or Collector, the permit shall be disposed of in accordance with such instructions as the Commissioner or Collector may indicate on the permit.

8. Any Revenue Officer not below the rank of Revenue Inspector or any Police Officer not below the rank of Head Constable may stop at all reasonable times any vehicle within his jurisdiction and search the same and seize the articles in respect of which he has reason to believe that a contravention of this Order has been committed:

Provided that in exercising the power of search, due regard shall be paid by such officer to the social and religious customs of the occupants of the vehicle.

9. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this order, then, without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any Court trying such contravention shall direct that any stocks of tapioca, together with the packages and coverings thereof, in respect of which the Court is satisfied that such provision has been contravened, shall be forfeited to His Majesty, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the Court is of opinion that such direction should not be made in respect of the whole or any part of such stocks.

10. (1) The supersession of the Madras Tapioca (Movement Control) Order, 1947, shall not affect proceedings which have been already taken or which may hereafter be taken in respect of anything done or omitted to be done under the said order.

(2) All permits issued and all orders made or deemed to be made under the order hereby superseded and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order shall be deemed for all the purposes of this order, to be permits issued and orders made under this Order.

SCHEDULE.

[*See* Clause 3 (1).]

Permit to export.

Quantity	During
Quality	P. No.
Consignor	Consignee
Address	Address
	Station to which booked.
	District—Province / State.
	Dated.
Station of despatch.	
District.	Designation of the officer issuing the permit.

Conditions of permit.

1. This permit is not transferable.

2. It is liable to be cancelled without previous notice at the absolute discretion of the issuing authority.

3. It is valid only for one month from the date stated in the permit as the date on which the permit begins to be valid.

4. Any permit that is taken out but is not utilized should be returned immediately to the issuing authority.

5. Every consignor shall furnish correctly such information as may be demanded from him and shall carry out such instructions as may be given to him from time to time by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, or the Collector of the district or any other officer duly authorized by the Commissioner or Collector, as the case may be, in this behalf.

6. The issue of this permit does not entitle the holder to claim any priority of rail movement.

(30)

Kerosene—The Madras Kerosene Control Order, 1947.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Works, Mines and Power, No. P-110 (1), dated the 12th December 1946, His Excellency the

Governor of Madras hereby makes the following order, in supersession of the Madras Kerosene Control Order, 1945:—

ORDER.

1. (1) This Order may be called the Madras Kerosene Control Order, 1947.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

(3) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "dealer" means a person dealing in the purchase, sale or distribution of kerosene;

(*b*) "primary wholesale dealer" means an agent of one of the importing oil companies who is engaged in the distribution of kerosene to dealers in kerosene who sell it again;

(*c*) "secondary wholesale dealer" means a dealer who buys kerosene to sell it again to dealers;

(*d*) "retail dealer" means a dealer who sells kerosene to consumers;

(*e*) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras.

(*f*) "Collector" means the District Collector or any other officer authorized by him to exercise all or any of the powers of the Collector under this Order;

(*g*) "Form" means a Form appended to this Order.

(*h*) "Importing Oil Companies" means the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited, the Standard Vacuum Oil Company, the Caltex (India), Limited, the Continental Oil Company, Madras, Messrs. Cities Service Oil Company, Limited, Delhi, Amichund Dwarakadass, Madras, and Messrs. California Oil Corporation, Limited, Calcutta.

WHOLESALE TRADE IN KEROSENE.

3. (1) On and after the date of publication of this Order no person shall carry on business as a wholesale dealer in kerosene in the Province of Madras, except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence granted in that behalf by the Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-clause (1) shall apply to the importing oil companies.

4. Every application for a licence as a wholesale dealer shall be made in Form I to the Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras.

5. Licences granted under this Order shall be in Form II.

6. Licences shall be granted, as matter of course, to all persons who hold appointments as agents of an importing oil company and whose applications are endorsed by the respective importing oil company.

7. (1) No licence shall be granted to any person who is not an agent of an importing oil company—

(*a*) if he is not a bona fide wholesale dealer and has not been regularly engaged in the kerosene trade for at least two years prior to 1st August 1942:

Provided that the Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras, may in his discretion, fix any other time-limit in any special case:

Provided further that a co-operative society registered or deemed to be registered under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932), shall be exempt from the operation of this paragraph, if he sells kerosene both to its members and to non-members and if, in the opinion of the Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras, it is deserving of such exemption;

(*b*) if he, in the opinion of the Collector, or the City Rationing Officer, Madras, has been profiteering in kerosene or hoarding or refusing to sell kerosene; or

(c) if he is otherwise considered unsuitable by the Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras, to be granted a licence.

(2) The Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras, shall have absolute discretion to grant or refuse a licence to any person who is not an agent of an importing oil company without assigning any reason.

8. The Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras, shall have absolute discretion to cancel, revoke or modify any licence granted by him under this Order.

9. (1) A holder of a wholesale licence granted under this Order, shall comply with any directions, that may be issued generally to all wholesale dealers or to him specially by the Commissioner or the Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras, in regard to the purchase, sale, selling price, storage and/or distribution of kerosene.

(2) The Commissioner or the Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras, shall have power to fix, from time to time as he may find necessary, the prices at which kerosene may be sold by each wholesale dealer.

10. No person, who is the holder of a licence granted under this Order, shall contravene any of the conditions of the licence and if any such person contravenes any of the said conditions, then, without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against him, his licence may be cancelled or suspended by the Commissioner or by the Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras.

11. No wholesale dealer shall sell any kerosene except to another wholesale dealer licensed under this Order, to a registered retail dealer or to any institution, or person approved by the Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras. Such sales shall be in such quantities and at such intervals, as the Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras, may by general or special order direct.

RETAIL TRADE IN KEROSENE.

12. (1) On and after the date of publication of this Order, no person shall carry on business as a retail dealer, unless he has been registered as such under this Order by the Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras, having jurisdiction over the place where the retail dealer carries on business.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-clause (1) shall apply to the importing oil companies in continuing their supplies direct to their own employees, Government institution and other consumers such as railways, the Military and the Corporation of Madras, subject to such directions as may be issued from time to time by the Government, the Commissioner or the Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras.

13. The Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras, shall have absolute discretion to register or to refuse to register a retail dealer and to suspend or cancel the registration of any retail dealer.

14. A wholesale dealer who, before the date of commencement of this Order, was carrying on business as a retail dealer may also be registered as a retail dealer. In such a case, the dealer shall maintain the accounts of the wholesale business and retail business separately and all the provisions governing the wholesale business and retail business shall be applicable to him.

15. A registered retail dealer shall comply with all directions that may be given to him by the Commissioner or the Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras, in regard to the purchase and/or the sale and/or the selling price and/or the storage of kerosene.

16. The Commissioner or the Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras, may, from time to time, issue directions fixing the quantity of kerosene that may be sold at any one time by a retail dealer to any person or institution.

17. Every retail dealer shall have in his possession ready for use in his business at least one measure whose capacity in ounces is marked clearly upon it and which is of such capacity as to enable the dealer to measure out readily the quantities commonly asked for by the public, namely, one bottle, half-a-bottle,

quarter of a bottle. For the purposes of this clause a bottle shall mean a **bottle with a capacity of 24 fluid ounces.**

GENERAL.

18. No person other than an importing oil company or a dealer licensed or registered under this Order shall have in his possession or under his control a stock exceeding one tin (four gallons) of kerosene at a time:

Provided that this clause shall not apply to institutions or special classes of consumers to whom permits are issued by the Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras, to buy kerosene in tins or to consumers such as railway companies, the Military and the Corporation of Madras, who have been allowed to buy kerosene direct from the importing oil companies:

Provided further that this exemption shall not apply to employees of importing oil companies who have been allowed to buy kerosene direct from such companies.

19. Any officer authorized by the Commissioner or the Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras, may enter upon and inspect any premises in which he has reason to believe that the purchase, sale or storage of kerosene is taking place contrary to the provisions of this Order.

20. The Commissioner may exercise all or any of the powers conferred on the Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras, by this Order.

21. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Order, then, without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any court trying such contravention may order that any stocks of kerosene together with the containers and coverings thereof, in respect of which the court is satisfied that such provision has been contravened, shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

22. (1) All proceedings commenced or deemed to have been commenced under the Madras Kerosene Control Order, 1945, and all action taken or deemed to have been taken under that Order shall be deemed to have been commenced or taken under this Order and shall, so far as may be, be continued accordingly.

(2) All licences issued or deemed to have been issued under the Order of 1945 aforesaid and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order shall be deemed for all the purposes of this Order to have been issued under this Order.

23. The Commissioner or Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras, may fix the price at which kerosene may be sold by secondary wholesale dealers and retailers.

24. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order, the Provincial Government or any person authorized by them in this behalf may in special circumstances without assigning any reason, exempt any person from the operation of the provisions of sub-clause (1) (*a*) of clause 7 or grant a licence under this Order to any person or suspend or cancel a licence granted or deemed to have been granted under this Order.

FORM I.

(*See* Clause 4.)

Form of application for licence as a wholesale dealer in kerosene.

1 Applicant's name and address.
2 Applicant's place of business.
3 How long the applicant has been trading in kerosene.
4 Quantity of kerosene handled annually by the applicant during the years 1940, 1941 and January to June 1942. (Quantity to be specified in gallons.)

I declare that the following quantities of kerosene are in my possession this day, and are held at the places noted against them :—

Name of place.
Stocks.
Variety.
Quantity (in gallons).

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge the particulars given in this application are true and correct.

Signature of the applicant.

FORM II.

(*See* Clause 5.)

THE MADRAS KEROSENE CONTROL ORDER, 1947.

Licence granted to a wholesale dealer.

(Free of all fee.)

Subject to the provisions of the Madras Kerosene Control Order, 1947, and to the terms and conditions of this licence is/are hereby authorized to deal wholesale in kerosene.

2. The licensee shall carry on the aforesaid business at the following place.

NOTE.—Where the same person carries on business in more than one place, a separate licence should be obtained in respect of each such place and the registers and returns referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5, following shall be maintained and submitted separately for each such place.

3. The licensee shall not store kerosene in any place other than that specified in paragraph 2 above, except with the approval of the District Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras.

4. The licensee shall maintain a register of daily accounts showing correctly all transactions of kerosene in his possession. It shall show—

(*a*) The opening stock on each day.

(*b*) The quantities and the brands received on each day showing the names of the suppliers.

(*c*) The quantities sold, delivered, or otherwise disposed of on each day showing the places of destination and the names of the consignees.

NOTE.—When a licensee is registered as a retail dealer the stock issued for retail trade should also be entered in the transactions and a separate account maintained for the retail sales.

(*d*) The closing stock on each day.

5. The licensee shall submit to the District Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras, so as to reach him not later than the 5th of each month a true return in Form III to the Madras Kerosene Control Order, 1947, of the stocks, receipts, deliveries and balance during the previous month.

6. The licensee shall exhibit in a prominent position at his place of business a statement showing the following particulars in English and the principal language of the district :—

Statement.

(1) Name of oil.

(2) Importing oil company's price f.o.r. bulk Rs. per importing oil company's price f.o.r. packed Rs. per or if the wholesale dealer is not a primary wholesale dealer buying direct from an importing oil company but a secondary wholesale dealer buying from a primary wholesale dealer—

Primary wholesale dealer's price ex-installation bulk Rs. per .

Primary wholesale dealer's price ex-installation packed Rs. per .

(3) Actual transport charges from a rail or installation to place of sale.

(4) Incidental charges.

(5) Selling price.

7. The licensee shall issue to every customer a correct receipt giving the name, the licence number, the date of the transaction, the quantity sold, the rate at which sold, and the total amount charged, and shall keep a duplicate of the same to be available for inspection on demand by any officer authorized by the District Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras.

8. The licensee shall give all facilities at all reasonable hours to any officer authorized by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, or the District Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras, for the inspection of the accounts and stocks wheresoever they may be kept and for taking samples of kerosene for examination.

9. The licensee shall comply with any directions that may be given to him by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, or the District Collector or the City Rationing Officer, Madras, in regard to the purchase, sale or storage for sale or distribution of kerosene.

10. The licensee shall not have in his possession or under his control any kerosene in excess of the net quantity revealed by his account, and if any such excess quantity is not properly accounted for by the licensee, it will be liable to be confiscated by the court under section 7 (1) of the Act (Central Act XXIV of 1946).

11. Contravention of any of the conditions of this licence whether by the licensee or his agent or servant or by any person who can reasonably be presumed to have been acting on his behalf will render the licence liable to cancellation or suspension.

FORM III.

(*See* paragraph 5 of Form II.)

Return of stocks, receipts and deliveries of kerosene during the month of

Licence No.

Name:

Address:

Particulars.	Variety.	Quanti
(1) Stock at the beginning of th· month		
(2) Quantities received during the month		
Name of the suppliers		
Total of items (1) and (2 ..		
(3) Quantities delivered or otherwise removed during the month to—		
(a) other licensees		
(b) registered retail dealers		
(c) others—names		
Total quantity issued ..		
(4) Stock at the end of the month		

(31)

Madras Foodgrains Price Control Order, 1949.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 (1) and (2) (*c*) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with Public (Political) Department Notification No. 27, dated the 12th May 1948, published at page 425 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th May 1948, the Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of States, No. 176-IB, dated the 23rd March 1948, the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY 603 (2) I, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following order in supersession of the Madras Foodgrains Price Control Order, 1949 (published with the Food Department Notification, dated the 18th May 1949, at pages 93–103 of the Extraordinary issue of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th May 1949):—

ORDER.

1. (i) This Order may be called the Madras Foodgrains Price Control Order, 1949.

(ii) It shall come into force on the 4th December 1949.

(iii) It shall apply only to paddy, rice or millets locally grown and procured within the limits of a revenue district but does not apply to the sub-taluk of Sandur in the Bellary district.

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "ex-mill price" means price payable at the mill site for paddy and rice exclusive of value of gunny;

(*b*) "F.O.R. price" means price payable for paddy, rice or millets loaded into the railway wagons exclusive of value of gunny;

(*c*) "Schedule" means a schedule appended to this Order;

(*d*) "village site price" means price payable for unbagged paddy, rice or millets at village site; and

(*e*) "wholesale price" means the price at which a person who holds a licence under the Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947, and who is a non-miller wholesaler, may sell to any person within the district, and applies to all their transactions irrespective of the quantity involved.

3. (1) The prices chargeable by and payable to producers or other stockholders at village site for deliveries of paddy or rice in the villages of the districts mentioned in column (1) of Schedule I except the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore and Chidambaram taluk of the South Arcot district shall not exceed the prices specified in the corresponding entries in columns (2) to (6) of that schedule. These prices are chargeable in villages which are at a distance of three miles or less from a mill or a wholesaler's depot. They are liable to reduction on account of transport charges in villages which are at a distance of more than three miles from a mill or a wholesaler's depot at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies per maund per mile in areas served by navigable canals and 5 pies per mile in the other areas.

(2) In respect of the areas excepted, namely, the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore and the Chidambaram taluk of the South Arcot district, the prices aforesaid shall not exceed those specified in columns (2) to (6) of Schedule I and are chargeable only in villages which are at a distance of one mile or less from the nearest railway station at which facilities for export are ordinarily available and are allowed. They are liable to reduction on account of transport charges in villages which are at a distance of more than one mile from any such railway station at the same rates specified in sub-clause (1).

(3) The prices chargeable by and payable to producers or other stockholders for deliveries of paddy or rice made by them after the due date or dates notified by the Collector of the district concerned from time to time under clause 5 of the Madras Foodgrains Intensive Procurement Order, 1948, shall be less than the prices shown in columns (2) to (6) in Schedule I by an amount not exceeding 4 annas per mura of paddy and 8 annas per mura of rice in the South Kanara district and by an amount not exceeding 6 annas per maund of paddy in the remaining districts.

4. The prices chargeable by and payable to producers or other stockholders at village site for deliveries of millets, namely, cholam, cumbu, ragi, korra, varagu, samai, variga, varigalu, vooda, maize, arika and kudiravalli in the villages in the districts mentioned in column (1) of Schedule II shall not exceed the prices specified in the corresponding entries in columns (2) to (13) of that schedule. These prices are chargeable in villages at a distance of three miles or less from a wholesaler's depot and are liable to reduction on account of transport charges for a distance exceeding three miles at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies per maund per mile in a district with navigable canals and 5 pies per maund per mile in any other district:

Provided that the prices chargeable by and payable to producers or other stockholders for deliveries of millets made by them after the due date or dates notified by the Collector of the district concerned from time to time under clause 5 of the Madras Foodgrains Intensive Procurement Order, 1948, shall be less than the prices shown in columns (2) to (13) of Schedule II by an amount not exceeding 6 annas per mura of ragi in the South Kanara district and by an amount not exceeding 6 annas per maund of millets in the remaining districts.

5. The prices to be charged for deliveries free on rail by millers and other suppliers for export of paddy, rice or millets from any of the districts shown in column (1) of Schedule III shall be as shown in the corresponding entries in columns (2) to (13) of that schedule, plus an administrative surcharge or a bonus surcharge according as the paddy and rice has been locally procured on and from the 1st July 1949 or prior to the 1st July 1949. The rate of administrative surcharge shall be As. 3–6 per imperial maund in respect of paddy and 5 annas per imperial maund in respect of rice. The bonus surcharge shall be at 8 annas per imperial maund in the case of paddy and 12 annas per imperial maund in the case of rice.

6. The ex-mill prices to be charged by millers who are also wholesalers for supply of paddy or rice in the districts mentioned in column (1) of Schedule IV shall not exceed the prices specified in the corresponding entries in columns (2) to (7) in that schedule, plus an administrative surcharge or a bonus surcharge according as the paddy and rice has been locally procured on and from the 1st July 1949 or prior to the 1st July 1949. The rate of administrative surcharge shall be As. 3-6 per imperial maund in respect of paddy and 5 annas per imperial maund in respect of rice. The bonus surcharge shall be at 8 annas per imperial maund in the case of paddy and 12 annas per imperial maund in the case of rice.

The wholesale prices to be charged by wholesalers who are not millers for sale of paddy or rice in the districts mentioned in column (1) of Schedule IV shall not exceed the prices specified in the corresponding entries in columns (8) to (13) in that schedule plus an administrative surcharge or a bonus surcharge according as the paddy and rice has been locally procured on and from the 1st July 1949 or prior to the 1st July 1949. The rate of administrative surcharge shall be As. 3–6 per imperial maund in respect of paddy and 5 annas per imperial maund in respect of rice. The bonus surcharge shall be 8 annas per imperial maund in the case of paddy and 12 annas per imperial maund in the case of rice.

7. The wholesale prices to be charged by dealers for sale of millets, namely, cholam, cumbu, ragi, korra, varagu, samai, variga, varigalu, vooda, maize, arika and kudiravalli in the districts mentioned in column (1) of Schedule V shall not exceed the prices specified in the corresponding entries in columns (2) to (13) of that schedule, plus an administrative surcharge at the rate of 5 annas per imperial maund if the millet has been locally procured on and from the 1st July 1949 and at the rate of 8 annas per imperial maund in respect of stocks procured before the 1st July 1949 on which bonus surcharge has been paid to the Government.

8. Nothing contained in this Order shall apply to the purchase of paddy seeds and millet seeds by officers of the Agriculture Department.

9. The Provincial Government or the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, may, by a general or special order, authorize an increase over the prices specified in Schedules III to V to meet fluctuations in interest on capital reconditioning charges, extra transport charges, increase in cost of gunnies and other similar charges.

10. All proceedings commenced and all action taken under the Madras Foodgrains Price Control Order, 1949, hereby superseded shall be deemed to have been commenced or taken under the corresponding provision, if any, of this Order and shall, so far as may, be continued accordingly.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See* Clause 3.)

Ceiling village-site prices of paddy or rice.

(In rupees per imperial maund except where otherwise stated.)

District.	Paddy.			Rice.	
	First sort.	Second sort.	Kuruvai.	First sort.	Second sort.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Visakhapatnam	9 7 9	8 14 9	..	..	..
East Godavari	8 6 6	7 14 3	..	..	..
West Godavari	8 6 6	7 14 3	..	..	..
Krishna	8 6 6	7 14 3	..	..	..
Guntur	8 6 6	7 14 3	..	..	..
Kurnool	8 13 0	8 5 6	..	..	..

District.	Paddy.			Rice.	
	First sort.	Second sort.	Kuruvai.	First sort.	Second sort.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Bellary	9 0 0	8 8 6	..	..	..
Anantapur	8 13 0	8 9 6	..	..	..
Cuddapah	9 4 9	8 12 6	..	..	..
Nellore	8 11 9	7 14 3	..	..	..
Chingleput	8 2 9	7 11 3	..	..	..
South Arcot	8 2 6	7 10 6	7 6 3	..	..
Chittoor	9 1 6	8 9 9	..	..	..
North Arcot	8 5 3	7 13 6	..	..	..
Salem	8 13 0	8 5 3	..	..	..
Coimbatore	8 15 3	8 7 9	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli	8 4 9	7 12 9	7 8 3	..	..
Tanjore	8 2 0	7 10 3	7 6 0	..	..
Mathurai	8 14 6	8 6 9	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram	9 3 6	8 14 6	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	8 11 6	8 3 9	..	..	..
Malabar	1 15 0	1 12 6	..	..	..
	(per standard para).				
South Kanara	6 12 9	6 3 6	..	15 5 9	14 0 0
	(per mura of 42 local seers).				
The Nilgiris	9 0 0	..	..	..	..

N.B.—(1) The classification of the several varieties of paddy grown in each district into first and second sorts will be in accordance with the table exhibited in the office of the Collector of the district.

(2) The prices noted above will apply to paddy and rice conforming to the Standard Civil Supplies Specifications in Part B of Schedule VI.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See* Clause 4.)

Ceiling village-site price of millets.

(In rupees per imperial maund except where otherwise stated.)

District.		Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Korra.	Varagu.	Samai.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Visakhapatnam		8 1 9	8 1 9	7 9 9	5 13 9	3 15 9	6 6 9
East Godavari		7 13 9	7 9 9	7 1 9	6 9 0	7 11 0	7 11 0
West Godavari		7 13 9	7 9 9	6 6 6	6 7 3	..	..
Krishna		8 1 3	7 15 9	8 6 9	..	..	..
Guntur		7 13 9	7 9 9	7 1 9	7 5 9	..	..
Kurnool		8 3 9	8 11 9	8 3 9	7 11 9	7 15 9	7 15 9
Bellary		8 3 9	8 3 9	7 3 9	7 11 9	..	..
		(W & Y)					
Anantapur	W	8 1 9	7 15 9	7 3 9	6 11 9	..	5 11 9
	Y	7 11 9					
Cuddapah	W	8 7 9	8 3 9	7 5 9	6 12 9	..	..
	Y	8 1 9					
Nellore		8 4 9	8 12 9	8 7 9	6 1 9	6 12 9	..
Chingleput		7 4 9	7 8 9	7 13 9	..	5 0 0	..
South Arcot		7 4 9	7 8 9	7 6 9	7 11 9	5 7 9	7 11 9
Chittoor		7 12 9	8 1 9	8 11 9	..	..	6 3 9
North Arcot		7 15 3	8 7 3	8 7 3	..	5 11 9	..
Salem		7 13 9	8 1 9	7 13 9	6 3 9	6 3 9	6 3 9
Coimbatore		8 1 9	8 5 9	7 13 9	7 13 9	7 11 9	7 3 9
Tiruchirappalli		8 1 9	8 5 9	8 5 9	..	5 3 9	7 3 9
	B	4 15 0					
Tanjore		7 15 9	8 5 9	7 9 9	..	4 13 9	..
Mathurai		8 1 9	8 5 9	7 9 9	7 11 9	5 3 9	7 3 9
	R	5 11 9					
Ramanathapuram		8 1 9	8 5 9	7 9 9	..	7 4 9	5 3 9
	R	5 11 9					
Tirunelveli		8 1 9	8 5 9	7 9 9	..	5 7 9	..

District.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Korra.	Varagu.	Samai.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P	RS. A. P.
Malabar (per standard para).	..	..	1 7 0 Wynaad 1 13 0 Rest of the district.	..	..	1 8 0 Wynaad 1 9 0 Rest of the district.
South Kanara	..	..	7 15 9 (per mura).	..	..	..
The Nilgiris—						
(*a*) Ootacamund	..	..	7 15 9	..	..	6 11 9
(*b*) Coonoor	..	..	7 15 9	..	..	6 11 9
(*c*) Gudalur	..	..	6 13 3	..	..	5 6 0

District.	Variga.	Varigalu.	Vooda.	Maize.	Arika.	Kudiravalli.
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Visakhapatnam	..	..	4 8 9	..	..	..
East Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishna	..	..	..	8 13 9	..	..
Guntur	7 0 9	..	7 3 9	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	7 15 9	..	..	5 11 9	..
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	5 11 9	..
Cuddapah	6 3 9	..	..	..	6 3 9	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mathurai	..	..	..	..	..	3 12 9
Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar (per standard para)	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris—						
(*a*) Ootacamund	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Coonoor	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Gudalur	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—The prices noted above will apply to millets conforming to the Standard Civil Supplies Specifications in Part B of Schedule VI.

W = White cholam. Y = Yellow cholam. R = Red cholam. B = Black cholam.

SCHEDULE III.

(*See* Clause 5.)

Prices for f.o.r. deliveries.

(In rupees per imperial maund.)

District.	Paddy.		Kuruvai.	Rice.		Kuruvai.
	First sort.	Second sort.		First sort.	Second sort.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 East Godavari	8 14 3	8 5 9	..	12 10 0	11 14 3	..
2 West Godavari	8 14 3	8 5 9	..	12 10 0	11 14 3	..
3 Krishna	8 14 3	8 5 9	..	12 10 0	11 14 3	..
4 Guntur	8 14 3	8 5 9	..	12 10 0	11 14 3	..
5 Nellore	9 3 6	8 5 9	..	13 1 3	11 14 3	..
6 Tanjore	8 9 9	8 1 9	7 13 6	12 13 3	12 1 9	12 1 9
7 South Arcot	8 10 3	8 2 0	7 13 9	12 14 0	12 2 3	12 2 3
8 Tiruchirappalli	8 12 6	8 4 3	7 15 9	13 1 3	12 5 3	12 5 3

District.		Millets. Cholam. (8)	Cumbu. (9)	Ragi. (10)	Korra. (11)	Varagu. (12)	Samai. (13)
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 East Godavari ..	..	8 5 3	8 1 3	7 9 0	7 0 3	8 2 6	8 2 6
2 West Godavari ..	..	8 6 3	8 2 3	6 14 9	6 15 6	..	..
3 Krishna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Guntur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Tiruchirappalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N.B.—(1) The classification of the several varieties of paddy grown in each district into first and second sorts will be in accordance with the table exhibited in the office of the District Supply Officer in each district.

(2) The price for hand-pounded rice will be 6 annas per imperial maund extra over the prices noted in columns (5) to (7).

(3) In the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore, the prices noted in columns (5) to 7) are for boiled or raw rice. In the remaining districts the prices are for boiled rice and the prices for raw rice will be 4 annas per imperial maund higher than that for boiled rice.

(4) The prices noted above are inclusive of the sales tax.

(5) The prices noted above will apply to paddy and rice conforming to the Standard Civil Supplies Specifications in Part A of Schedule VI.

SCHEDULE IV.

(*See* Clause 6.)

Ex-mill/godown and wholesale prices of paddy and rice.

(In rupees per imperial maund except where otherwise stated.)

District. (1)		Ex-mill prices of Paddy. First sort. (2)	Paddy. Second sort. (3)	Kuruvai. (4)	Rice. First sort. (5)	Rice. Second sort. (6)	Kuruvai. (7)
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Visakhapatnam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Godavari ..	..	8 13 3	8 4 9	..	12 9 0	11 13 3	..
West Godavari ..	..	8 13 3	8 4 9	..	12 9 0	11 13 3	..
Krishna ..	..	8 13 3	8 4 9	..	12 9 0	11 13 3	..
Guntur ..	..	8 13 3	8 4 9	..	12 9 0	11 13 3	..
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	..	9 2 6	8 4 9	..	13 0 3	11 13 3	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	..	8 9 3	8 1 0	7 12 9	12 13 0	12 1 3	12 1 3
Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli ..	..	8 11 6	8 3 3	7 14 9	13 0 3	12 4 3	12 4 3
Tanjore ..	..	8 8 9	8 0 9	7 12 6	12 12 3	12 0 9	12 0 9
Mathurai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

District.		Wholesale prices of Paddy. First sort. (8)	Paddy. Second sort. (9)	Kuruvai. (10)	Rice. First sort. (11)	Rice. Second sort. (12)	Kuruvai. (13)
		RS A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Visakhapatnam ..	..	10 2 3	9 9 3	..	14 12 6	13 15 3	..
East Godavari ..	..	9 2 6	8 10 0	..	12 15 9	12 3 9	..
West Godavari ..	..	9 2 6	8 10 0	..	12 15 9	12 3 9	..
Krishna ..	..	9 2 6	8 10 0	..	12 15 9	12 3 9	..
Guntur ..	..	9 2 6	8 10 0	..	12 15 9	12 3 9	..

District.	Wholesale prices of — Paddy. First sort. (8)			Paddy. Second sort. (9)			Kuruvai. (10)			Rice. First sort. (11)			Rice. Second sort. (12)			Samai. (13)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Kurnool	9	4	9	8	13	3	..			13	10	0	12	15	0	..		
Bellary	9	8	0	9	0	3	..			13	14	6	13	3	6	..		
Anantapur	9	7	3	9	3	9	..			14	3	9	13	14	6	..		
Cuddapah	9	15	3	9	6	9	..			13	13	0	13	1	6	..		
Nellore	9	8	0	8	10	0	..			13	7	0	12	3	9	..		
Chingleput	8	11	6	8	3	9	..			13	4	9	12	9	6	..		
South Arcot	8	14	6	8	6	0	8	1	9	13	3	9	12	7	9	12	7	9
Chittoor	9	14	0	9	6	0	..			14	12	9	14	1	0	..		
North Arcot	8	14	0	8	6	0	..			13	3	6	12	8	3	..		
Salem	9	7	0	8	15	3	..			14	7	9	13	12	0	..		
Coimbatore	9	8	3	9	0	6	..			14	9	6	13	14	3	..		
Tiruchirappalli	9	0	9	8	8	6	8	3	9	13	7	0	12	11	0	12	11	0
Tanjore..	8	14	0	8	5	9	8	1	6	13	3	0	12	7	3	12	7	3
Mathurai	9	6	3	8	14	6	..			13	14	9	13	3	6	..		
Ramanathapuram	9	11	9	9	6	6	..			14	6	0	13	14	9	..		
Tirunelveli	9	5	3	8	13	6	..			13	10	3	12	15	0	..		
Malabar	2	2	0	1	15	6	..			14	11	9	14	6	0	..		
	(per standard para.)																	
South Kanara	7	1	0	6	7	6	..			15	15	0	14	9	3	..		
	(per mura of 42 local seers.)																	
The Nilgiris	10	8	3	..			..			..			..					

NOTES.—(1) The classification of several varieties of paddy grown in each dirtrict into I and II sorts will be in accordance with the table exhibited in the office of the Collector of the district.

(2) The prices noted in columns (11) and (12) against Kurnool and South Kanara districts relate to hand-pounded or milled rice. In the other districts, the price for hand-pounded rice will be 6 annas per imperial maund extra over the prices noted in columns (11), (12) and (13).

(3) Differences, if any, between the prices for raw and boiled rice shall be as published by the Collectors in the District Gazettes.

(4) The prices are inclusive of the sales tax.

(5) The prices will apply to paddy and rice conforming to the Standard Civil Supplies Specifications in Part A of Schedule VI.

SCHEDULE V.

(*See* Clause 7.)

The wholesale prices of millets.

(In rupees per imperial maund except when otherwise stated.)

District. (1)		Cholam. (2)			Cumbu. (3)			Ragi. (4)			Korra. (5)			Varagu. (6)			Samai. (7)		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Visakhapatnam		8	10	3	8	10	3	8	2	3	6	6	0	4	7	9	6	15	0
East Godavari		8	3	3	7	15	3	7	7	0	6	14	3	8	0	6	8	0	6
West Godavari		8	4	3	8	0	3	6	12	9	6	13	6	..			..		
Krishna		8	8	6	8	7	0	8	14	3	..			..			..		
Guntur		8	4	0	8	0	0	7	8	0	7	12	0	..			..		
Kurnool		8	15	0	9	7	0	8	15	0	8	6	9	8	11	0	8	11	0
Bellary		9	1	6	9	1	6	8	1	3	8	9	6	..			..		
		(W & Y)																	
Anantapur	W	8	11	6	8	9	6	7	13	3	7	5	0	..			6	4	9
	Y	8	5	3															
Cuddapah	W	9	0	0	8	12	0	7	13	9	7	4	6	..			..		
	Y	8	10	0															
Nellore		8	13	6	9	5	6	9	0	6	6	10	0	7	5	0	..		
Chingleput		7	15	3	8	3	3	8	8	6				5	10	0	..		
South Arcot		7	13	3	8	1	3	7	15	3	8	4	3	5	15	9	8	4	3
Chittoor		8	9	0	8	14	0	9	8	3	..			..			6	15	6
North Arcot..		8	6	9	8	15	0	8	15	0	..			6	2	9	..		
Salem		8	8	6	8	12	6	8	8	6	6	14	0	6	14	0	6	14	0
Coimbatore		8	12	6	9	0	6	8	8	6	8	8	6	8	6	3	7	14	3
Tiruchirappalli		8	12	6	9	2	6	9	2	6	..			5	12	3	7	12	9
	B	5	9	0															

District.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Korra.	Varagu.	Samai.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Tanjore	8 8 9	8 14 9	8 2 9	..	5 6 6	..
Mathurai	8 10 6 R 6 3 9	8 14 6	8 2 3	8 4 3	5 11 9	7 12 3
Ramnad	8 8 0 R 6 1 3	8 12 0	7 15 9	..	7 10 9	5 9 3
Tirunelveli	8 8 6	8 12 6	8 0 6	..	5 14 0	
Malabar (per standard para).	..	..	1 9 9 Wynaad 2 1 6 rest of the district.	..	..	1 11 0 Wynaad 1 13 6 rest of the district.
South Kanara	..	..	8 9 3 (per mura of 42 seers.)	..	..	
The Nilgiris—						
(a) Ootacamund	..	..	9 3 0	..	..	7 14 9
(b) Coonoor	..	..	9 3 0	..	..	7 14 9
(c) Gudalur	..	..	8 0 9	..	..	6 9 0

District.	Variga.	Varigalu.	Vooda.	Maize.	Arika.	Kudiravalli.
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Visakhapatnam	..	..	5 1 0	..	..	..
East Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishna	..	..	..	9 5 3	..	..
Guntur	7 6 9	..	7 10 0	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	8 11 0	..	..	6 6 3	..
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	6 4 9	..
Cuddapah	6 11 6	..	..	..	6 11 6	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mathurai	..	..	..	..	..	4 4 3
Ramnad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar (per standard para).	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris—						
(a) Ootacamund	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Coonoor	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Gudalur	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—B = Black cholam. R = Red cholam. W = White cholam. Y = Yellow cholam.

SCHEDULE VI.

Part A.

Standard Civil Supplies Specifications for rice (milled or hand-pounded).

1. The rice shall—

(i) be of good quality and in a reasonably dry condition;

(ii) be reasonably uniform in colour and size of grain;

(iii) have received an adequate but not excessive polish. Overpolishing shall be judged by the iodine test. It shall be in conformity with the standard sample provided by the District Supply Officers;

NOTE.—Two gentle polishes may be given to render the rice fit for human consumption.

(iv) be reasonably free from dirt, foreign matter, paddy or unhusked grains;

(v) be free from any artificial colouring or polishing agent;

(vi) be free from any obnoxious odour;
(vii) show no signs of mould or insect infestation and shall not contain earth;
(viii) be reasonably free from any loose bran.

2. Rice shall be rejected—
(i) if it is moist;
(ii) if it has a bad smell;

NOTE.—If the rice despatched is found to emit bad smell, it shall not be rejected but shall be subject to a cut of 2 annas per maund besides the special cut of 10 annas per maund prescribed in Note (4) below.

(iii) if it is a mixture of boiled and raw rice;
(iv) if it contains a mixture of red grains above the specified limit;
(v) if it exceeds the limit of tolerance prescribed below:—

Constituents of admixtures.	Kind of rice.	Standard or basis (to be accepted at full value).	Limit of tolerance subject to imposition of cuts in rates.	Rate at which cuts shall be imposed in case a departure from standard for every one per cent over standard up to rejection limit, i.e., above the maximum limit in column (4).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		PER CENT.	PER CENT.	
Milled rice—				
1 Brokens and fragments.	Boiled rice ..	10	10–20	6 pies per maund.
	Raw rice ..	25	25–40	Do.
Hand-pounded rice	Boiled rice ..	15	15–25	Do.
	Raw rice	30	30–45	Do.
For both milled and hand-pounded rice—				
2 Dirt, foreign matter and paddy or unhusked grains.	Boiled rice or raw rice.	1	1–2	1 anna 6 pies per maund.
3 Damaged, discoloured or weevilled grains.	Do.	2·5	2·5–5	1 anna per maund.
4 Red grains or other varieties.	Do.	6	6–30	6 pies per maund.

NOTE.—(1) Rice containing broken grains exceeding 20 per cent in the case of boiled rice and 40 per cent in the case of raw rice shall be paid for at the rate for superior broken rice. In the case of hand-pounded rice, boiled rice containing more than 25 per cent of brokens and raw rice containing more than 45 per cent of brokens, shall be paid for at the rate for superior broken rice.

(2) The maximum limit of tolerance of fragments in any accepted lot of rice shall be 5 per cent. Where this limit is exceeded, the rice should be directed to be sieved and offered again for examination before acceptance.

(3) In the case of Akkulu, Konamani, Kuruvai and other coarse varieties in II sort (revised classification), red grains may be allowed up to 25 per cent without cuts with a tolerance limit of 25-35 per cent subject to imposition of cuts. Rice containing red grains exceeding 35 per cent shall be rejected.

(4) In the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore and Tanjore, rice classified as I or II sort which contains refractions or admixtures over the limits indicated in column (3) of the above statement or does not satisfy the standard of polish prescribed in paragraph 1 (iii) above shall be subject to a special cut of 10 annas per maund in addition to deductions for refractions or admixtures in accordance with columns (4) and (5) of the said statement except in the case of item 2 of that statement, viz., "Dirt, foreign matter and paddy or unhusked grains." In the case of this excepted item, the rice delivered shall be subject to a special cut of 10 annas per maund if the presence of foreign matter exceeds 1·5 per cent the ordinary cut being however imposed for the excess of foreign matter over 1 per cent.

Standard Civil Supplies Specifications for paddy.

1. The paddy shall be—
(*a*) of good quality and in dry condition,
(*b*) uniform in colour and grain size,
(*c*) free from dirt or foreign matter and chaff or immature grains, and
(*d*) free from musty or obnoxious odour and shall show no signs of weevil or other insect attack.

2. The paddy shall be rejected if (*a*) it is moist, (*b*) it has any bad smell, and (*c*) it is discoloured, musty or insect attacked.

3. Dirt and all kinds of matter including chaff—
A free allowance of 1 per cent shall be given for dirt, mud, sand, chaff or other similar foreign matter.

4. Admixture of other varieties and of types—
The limits of tolerance in each sort shall be as follows:—
(*a*) for acceptance at full ceiling rates without cut .. .. 6 per cent.
(*b*) for acceptance subject to cut at a rate of 3 pies per maund for every 1 per cent or part thereof in excess of 6 per cent. 30 per cent.

If the admixture of II sort varieties in I sort varieties of paddy exceeds 30 per cent, the entire lot shall be regarded as II sort.

Part B.

(1) Paddy—Standard Civil Supplies Specifications for purposes of procurement from producers.

The paddy or rice tendered by a producer to the procuring agent shall be—

(*a*) in a reasonable dry condition,

(*b*) reasonably free from dirt or foreign matter or chaff or grain,

(*c*) reasenably free from musty or obnoxious odour and shall show no signs of weevil or other insect attack.

The prices mentioned in Schedule I are liable to be reduced for paddy or rice not conforming to these specifications.

(2) Millet—Standard Civil Supplies Specifications for purposes of procurement from producers.

The millet tendered by the producer to the procuring agent shall be—

(*a*) reasonably clean, that is, free from dirt or foreign matter or chaff or immature grain;

(*b*) free from musty or obnoxious odour and free from signs of weevil or other insect attack.

The prices mentioned in Schedule II are liable to be reduced in respect of millets not conforming to these specifications.

(32)

Civil Supplies—Sugar—The Madras Sugar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1949, and other orders—Issued.

I

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. Py. 603 (2)-I, dated the 21st October 1946, and the Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, No. SV-101 (8)/49, dated the 2nd September 1949, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following order:—

ORDER.

1. (1) This Order may be called the Madras Sugar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1949.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

(3) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "wholesale dealer" means a dealer who buys sugar to sell it again to other dealers;

(*b*) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras;

(*c*) "licensing authority" means the Commissioner or the Commercial Tax Officer of a district or any officer authorized by the Commissioner to receive applications and issue licences under this Order;

(*d*) "Form" means a form as set forth in the schedule to this Order.

(*e*) "sugar" means—

(i) any form of sugar containing more than 90 per cent of sucrose; or

(ii) any sugar of crystalline structure.

3. On and after the date of publication of this Order in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, no person shall carry on business as a wholesale dealer in sugar in the Province of Madras except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence issued under this Order.

4. Applications for licences under this Order shall be made to the licensing authority and shall be in Form I.

5. Licences issued under this Order shall be in Form II.

6. No licence shall be granted to any person—

(*a*) who was not a *bona fide* wholesale dealer and was not regularly engaged in the sugar trade prior to the 2nd September 1949:

Provided that a co-operative society registered or deemed to be registered under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932), shall

be exempt from the operation of this sub-clause, if it sells sugar both to members and to non-members and if, in the opinion of the licensing authority, it is deserving of such exemption;

(b) who in the opinion of the licensing authority, has been profiteering in sugar or hoarding or refusing to sell sugar; or

(c) who is otherwise considered unsuitable by the licensing authority to be granted a licence.

7. The licensing authority shall have discretion to grant or refuse a licence to any applicant. It shall not be necessary for the licensing authority to state in an order refusing a licence the reasons for such refusal.

8. No person who is the holder of a licence granted under this Order shall contravene any of the conditions of the licence, and if any such person contravenes any of the said conditions, then, without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against him, his licence may be cancelled or suspended by the licensing authority.

9. The licensing authority shall have absolute discretion to cancel, revoke or modify any licence issued by it.

10. Every Revenue Officer not below the rank of Revenue Inspector, and every officer authorized by the Commissioner may enter upon and inspect any premises in which he has reason to believe that the purchase, sale or storage for sale or distribution of sugar is taking place contrary to the provisions of this Order.

11. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Order, any Court trying such contravention may direct that the packages, coverings or receptacles in which the stock of sugar is found and the animals, vehicles, vessels or other conveyances used in carrying the said stock shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

(*See* Clause 4.)

Form of application for licence.

1 Applicant's name and address.
2 Applicant's place of business.
3 How long the applicant has been trading in sugar.
4 Quantities of sugar handled annually during—1946 .. ..
1947 .. ..
(Quantities to be specified in bags of 2 cwt.) 1948 .. ..
January to June 1949 .. ..

I declare that the following quantities of sugar are in my possession this day and are held at the places noted against them:—

Name of place. *Number of bags of 2 cwt. held.*

I have carefully read the conditions of the licence in Form II in the schedule to the Madras Sugar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1949, and I agree to abide by them.

Signature of the applicant.

FORM II.

(*See* Clause 5.)

THE MADRAS SUGAR DEALERS' LICENSING ORDER, 1949.

Licence for the purchase, sale and distribution of sugar.

Subject to the provisions of the Madras Sugar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1949, and to the terms and conditions of this licence is/are hereby authorized to deal in the purchase, sale or distribution of sugar.

2. The licensee shall carry on the aforesaid business at the following place:—

NOTE.—Where the same person carries on business in more than one place, a separate licence should be obtained in respect of each such place and the registers and returns referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 below should be maintained and submitted separately for each such place.

3. The licensee shall not store sugar in any place other than that specified in paragraph 2 except with the approval of the licensing authority.

4. The licensee shall maintain a register of daily accounts showing correctly all transactions regarding sugar in his possession or under his control. It shall show

(*a*) the opening stock on each day;

(*b*) the quantities received on each day showing the place of origin, i.e., the name of factory or other consignor, from whom received;

(*c*) the quantities sold, delivered or otherwise disposed of on each day showing the places of destination and the name of the consignee; and

(*d*) the closing stock on each day.

5. The licensee shall submit to the licensing authority and to the Collector of the district so as to reach them not later than the third of each month, a true return in Form III set out in the schedule to the Madras Sugar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1949, of the stocks, receipts, deliveries and balance during the preceding month.

6. The licensee shall exhibit in a prominent position at his place of business a statement showing the following particulars in English or in the principal language of the district:—

Statement.

(1) Origin and quantity of sugar stocked.
(2) Grade of sugar.
(3) Price paid ex-factory per imperial maund.
(4) Actual transport charges per imperial maund.
(5) Incidental charges per imperial maund.
(6) Selling price per imperial maund.

Date

7. The licensee shall issue to every customer, a correct receipt or invoice, as the case may be, in which is given the name, address, licence number, if any, the date of transaction, the quantity sold, the price per bag of 2 cwt., and the total amount charged and shall keep a duplicate of the same to be available for inspection on demand by any officer authorized by the Commissioner or a licensing authority or any of the officers specified in clause 10 of the Madras Sugar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1949.

8. The licensee shall give all facilities at all reasonable times to any officer of the Revenue Department not below the rank of a Revenue Inspector or to any officer of the Commercial Tax Department not below the rank of an Assistant Commercial Tax Officer or to any officer authorized by the Commissioner for the inspection of his accounts and stocks wheresoever they may be kept and for taking samples of such sugar for examination.

9. The licensee shall comply with any directions that may be given to him by the Commissioner or the Collector of the district or the Commercial Tax Officer of the district or any officer authorized by the Commissioner in regard to the purchase, sale, or storage for sale or distribution of sugar.

10. The licensee shall not have in his possession or under his control any sugar in excess of the net quantity revealed by his accounts.

11. Contravention of any of the conditions of this licence, whether by the licensee or by his agent or servant or by any person who can reasonably be presumed to have been acting on his behalf, will render the licence liable to cancellation or suspension.

FORM III.

(*See* Paragraph 5 of Form II.)

Return of stocks, receipts and deliveries of sugar for the month ending 19 .

Name

Address

Licence No.

Particulars.	Quantity in bags of 2 cwt.
1 Stock at the beginning of the month—	
2 Quantities received during the month—	
(*a*) From sugar factories—	
Name of factory; quantity received	
(*b*) From other licensees—	
Name of licensees; quantity received	
Total quantity received from factories and other licensees ..	
Total of items 1 and 2	
3 Quantities delivered or otherwise removed during the month—	
(*a*) To other licensees—	
Name of licensee; quantity issued	
Total	
(*b*) To persons not holding a licence—	
Quantity issued	
Total quantity issued	
4 Stock at the end of the month	
(Item 1 plus item 2 minus item 3.)	

Signature.

II

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. Py. 603 (2)-I, dated the 21st October 1946, and the Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, No. SV-101 (8)/49, dated the 2nd September 1949, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following Order :—

ORDER.

1. No consignment of sugar arriving at any railway station or port in the Province of Madras shall be delivered to the consignee or to any one else, except under a permit in writing issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, or by the Collector of the district concerned or by an officer authorized generally or specially in writing by the said Commissioner in this behalf.

2. No such consignee or other person shall dispose of such consignment or any part thereof except under and in accordance with the conditions of a permit in writing issued by the Collector of the district to which the consignment is sent or by an officer empowered by him in this behalf according to the instructions of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras.

3. Tho permits referred to in clauses 1 and 2 shall not be transferable.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Order, " sugar " means—(i) any form of sugar containing more than 90 per cent of sucrose ; or (ii) any sugar of crystalline structure.

4. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Order, any Court trying such contravention may direct that the packages, coverings or receptacles in which the stock of sugar is found and the animals, vehicles, vessels or other conveyances used in carrying the said stock shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

III

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. Py. 603 (2)-I, dated 21st October 1946, and the Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, No. SV-101 (8)/49, dated the 2nd September 1949, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following Order :—

ORDER.

1. The District Collectors shall have power to fix the wholesale and retail prices of sugar within their respective jurisdictions.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause, " sugar " means (i) any form of sugar containing more than 90 per cent of sucrose ; or (ii) any sugar of crystalline structure ; " wholesale price " means the price at which sale is effected in quantities weighing one imperial maund or more at a time and " retail price " means the price at which sale is effected in quantities weighing less than one imperial maund at a time.

2. No wholesale or retail dealer in sugar shall sell sugar in a district in the Province of Madras at a price exceeding that notified by the District Collector from time to time.

3. Every dealer in sugar shall furnish to every purchaser of sugar at the time of purchase a memorandum of sale, showing the date of sale, the quantity sold, the price charged and the name of the purchaser and shall retain and keep available for inspection by the District Collector or any other person authorized by him in this behalf a duplicate of every such memorandum.

4. Every dealer shall exhibit prominently in his place of business a board showing the stock of sugar held by him and the price fixed therefor by the District Collector.

5. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Order, any Court trying such contravention may direct that the packages, coverings or receptacles in which the stock of sugar is found and the animals, vehicles, vessels or other conveyances used in carrying the said stock shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

(33)

Civil Supplies—Sugar—The Madras Confectionery Factories' Licensing Order, 1949, and the Madras Bura and Sugarcandy Manufacturers' Licensing Order, 1949—Issued.

I

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-I, dated the 21st October 1946, and the Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, No. SV-101 (8)/49, dated the 2nd September 1949, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following Order :—

ORDER.

1. (1) This Order may be called the Madras Confectionery Factories' Licensing Order, 1949.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

(3) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

2. In this order unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) " confectionery " includes—

(i) boiled goods, that is to say, boiled sugar sweets shaped by rollers, dies, frames or by hand ;

(ii) pan goods, that is to say, sugar centres, seeds or nuts coated in revolving pans ;

(iii) lozenges, that is to say, sweets cut from a sheet of sugar paste or pressed from sugar paste granules ;

(iv) toffees and caramels, that is to say, boiled sugar sweets containing butter or milk or both ;

(v) cream paste goods, that is to say, sweets cut from sheets of sugar paste in a guillotine, pressed in a frame or extruded ;

(vi) starch moulded goods, that is to say, gum and gelatine sweets, Turkish delight halwa and similar sweets moulded in starch ;

(vii) desert goods, that is to say, filled Bonbons, Fondants, Parlines and other similar sweets ;

(viii) chocolate and chocolate coated cream centres, that is to say, solid bars, tablets or other shapes, coated cream bars, cream centres, nuts, seeds, and any other form of sweetmeat dipped in chocolate ;

(ix) any sweetmeat containing more than 25 per cent of sugar by weight ;

(*b*) " factory " means any premises in which 10 or more persons are employed on any working day in the manufacture of confectionery ;

(*c*) " Commissioner " means the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras ;

(*d*) " licensing authority " means the Commissioner or the Collector of the District concerned or any officer authorized by the Commissioner to issue licences under this Order.

3. On and after the date of publication of this Order in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, no factory shall manufacture or continue to manufacture confectionery except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence issued by the licensing authority.

4. On and after the date of publication of this Order in the *Fort St. George Gazette* no new factory shall be started without the permission of the Commissioner.

5. Licences issued under this Order shall be in the form set forth in the Appendix to this Order.

6. The licensing authority shall have discretion to grant or refuse a licence to any applicant. It shall not be necessary for the licensing authority to state in an order refusing a licence the reason for such refusal.

7. If any licensee contravenes any of the conditions of the licence, the licence may be cancelled or suspended by the licensing authority without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against the licensee.

8. The licensee shall comply with any directions that may be given to him from time to time by the licensing authority in regard to the purchase or storage of sugar, or in regard to the manufacture, sale or storage of confectionery.

9. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Order, any Court trying such contravention may direct that the packages, coverings or receptacles in which the stock of confectionery or sugar is found and the animals, vehicles, vessels or other conveyances used in carrying the said stock shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

APPENDIX.

(*See* clause 5.)

Form of Licence.

(FREE OF ALL FEE.)

Licence for the manufacture of confectionery.

1. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Licence No........................... dated the................19...., ...is/are authorized to manufacture confectionery at...............

2. The licensee shall not manufacture confectionery at any place other than the place mentioned in the licence without obtaining a separate licence for such other place.

3. The licensee shall not consume more than the quantity of sugar allotted per month to him by the licensing authority in the manufacture of confectionery and the licensing authority may reduce or alter the quantity so allotted if he considers it necessary so to do.

4. The licensee shall maintain a register of daily accounts showing correctly all transactions in respect of confectionery in his possession or under his control. It shall show

(*a*) the opening stock of sugar and confectionery on each day;

(*b*) the quantities of sugar received on each day showing the source of supply;

(*c*) the quantities of confectionery manufactured and delivered (sold or otherwise disposed of) on each day showing in the case of consignments the places of destination, and the names and full addresses of the consignees; and

(*d*) the closing stock of sugar and confectionery on each day.

5. The licensee shall submit to the Collector of the district in respect of each month true and correct returns in Forms I, II and III below and relating respectively to sugar, confectionery, and despatches of confectionery so as to reach the Collector on or before the fifth day of the month immediately succeeding.

6. The licensee shall issue to every customer a correct receipt or invoice, as the case may be, in which is given the customer's name, full address, the date of transaction, the quantity sold, the price and the total amount charged and shall keep a duplicate of the same to be made available for inspection on demand by any officer authorized by the Collector.

7. The licensee shall give facilities at all reasonable times to any person authorized by the licensing authority for the inspection of the licensee's premises and his accounts and stocks wherever they may be kept and supply samples of confectionery manufactured by him, for examination.

8. The licensee shall not have in his possession or under his control any sugar or confectionery in excess of the net quantity as revealed by his accounts.

FORM I.

Sugar.

Opening stock (in imperial maunds).	Quantity purchased (in imperial maunds).	Name and address of the suppliers.	Quantity issued (in imperial maunds).	Balance of stock at the end of the month (in imperial maunds).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

FORM II.

Confectionery.

Quality or description.	Opening stock (in lb.).	Quantity produced (in lb.).	Total of columns (2) and (3).	Total despatched or other disposals during the month.	Balance of stock at the end of the month.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

FORM III.

Despatches of Confectionery.

Province of destination.	Quantity (in lb.).	Quality or description.	Quantity of each description (in lb.).	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

II

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-1, dated the 21st October 1946, and the Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, No. SV-101 (8)/49, dated the 2nd September 1949, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following Order :—

ORDER.

1. In this Order—

(*a*) 'bura' means amorphous sugar produced by re-boiling, without the use of vacuum pans or evaporators, a solution of any form of sugar ;

(*b*) 'sugarcandy' means sugar in the form of crystals, either separate or in clusters, obtained by re-crystallization from ordinary white sugar.

2. No person shall manufacture bura or sugarcandy within the Province of Madras without a special permit issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, or the Collector of the district concerned or any other officer specially authorized by the said Commissioner in this behalf.

3. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Order, any Court trying such contravention may direct that the packages, coverings or receptacles in which the stock of bura or sugarcandy is found and the animals, vehicles, vessels or other conveyances used in carrying the said stock shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

(34)

Civil Supplies—Sugar—Transport—Regulated under permits—Notification under Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946—Issued.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-1, dated the 21st October 1946, and the Notification of the Government of India,

Ministry of Agriculture, No. SV–101 (8)/49, dated the 2nd September 1949 and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following Order :—

ORDER.

1. (1) This Order may be called the Madras Sugar (Transport) Control Order, 1949.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

(3) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) 'Commissioner' means the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, and includes any officer authorized by him to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on him by this Order.

(*b*) 'Sugar' means sugar manufactured by any process including sugar made in vacuum pan factories from sugarcane or gur or palmyra jaggery as well as Khandasari sugar, sugarcandy (misiri) and bura.

3. (1) No sugar shall be transported or offered or accepted for transport whether by rail, road or water and whether by a railway servant, common carrier or other person except under and in accordance with the terms of a general or special permit issued by the Commissioner in this behalf :

Provided that nothing in this sub-clause shall apply—

(i) to the transport of sugar not exceeding 5 seers as part of the personal luggage of a *bona fide* traveller ; or

(ii) to the transport of sugar by a person within the limits of a city, town or village for personal or domestic consumption ; or

(iii) to the transport of sugar purchased by a person for personal or domestic consumption, from a city, town or village, to an adjoining village.

(2) A permit issued in pursuance of sub-clause (1) shall be returned by the consignor to the Commissioner on completion of despatch or on expiry of the period of its validity, whichever is earlier, with the particulars of actual despatches in the form prescribed by the Commissioner.

4. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Order, any court trying such contravention may direct that the packages, coverings, or receptacles in which the stock of sugar is found and the animals, vehicles, vessels or other conveyances used in carrying the said stocks shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

(35)

Agirculture—Manures—The Madras Manure Dealers' Licensing Order, 1949—Issued under the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Ordinance, 1949.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Ordinance, 1949 (Madras Ordinance No. VI of 1949), read with sections 9 and 20 of the said Ordinance and in supersession of the Madras Manure Dealers' Licensing Order, 1947, published with the Development Notification, dated the 21st April 1947, at pages 63–65 of Rules Supplement to Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 29th April 1947, as subsequently amended, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following Order :—

1. (i) This Order may be called the Madras Manure Dealers' Licensing Order, 1949.

(ii) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

(iii) It shall not apply to any dealings by a fisherman in fish meal, fish guano or other fish manure manufactured by him.

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) 'dealer' means an oil miller or a person who sells manure in quantities of not less than one maund at a time;

(*b*) 'Director' means the Director of Agriculture, Madras;

(*c*) 'form' means a Form as set forth in the Schedule to this Order;

(*d*) 'Licensing authority' means the Director or any Officer authorized by him to receive applications and issue licences under this Order;

(*e*) 'manure' means oil cake, bones, bonegrist, bonemeal, bonesuper, fish meal, fish guano, ammonium sulphate, ammophos, niciphos, basil slag, potassium sulphate, potassium nitrate, kainit and proprietary manure mixtures, and superphosphate;

(*f*) 'oil cake' means all kinds of cake (except moura, illuppai cake, gingelly or coconut cake) obtained as residue after the extraction of oil from vegetable seeds whether used as manure or as food for cattle;

(*g*) 'oil miller' means any person owning or having in his possession or under his control, an oil mill run by power or hand presses but does not include a person owning or having in his possession or under his control a wooden or stone chekku.

3. On and after the 6th December 1949 no person shall carry on business as a dealer in manures in the Province of Madras except under and in accordance with a licence issued in that behalf by a licensing authority.

4. (i) Applications for licences under this Order shall be made to the licensing authority and shall be in Form I.

(ii) A fee of Rs. 10 per annum shall be payable in advance along with every application for a licence, whether it be for an original licence or for the renewal of a licence.

(iii) A separate licence fee shall be payable for each place of business of the dealer.

(iv) The applicant shall enclose with his application a treasury receipt or a cheque in favour of the licensing authority for the amount of the fee due on the application.

(v) Every licence granted or renewed under this Order shall expire on the 31st March of the financial year in respect of which it is granted or renewed, provided that licences issued before the 6th December 1949 shall be deemed to be current up to and inclusive of the 31st March 1950.

(*a*) If at any time a licence is lost, torn, damaged or destroyed, the holder of such licence shall forthwith intimate the fact in writing to the licensing authority having jurisdiction over the area in which he has his place of business.

(*b*) Upon receipt of the intimation specified in sub-clause v (*a*), the licensing authority shall, if satisfied after making such enquiries as he thinks fit that a duplicate licence may properly be issued, issue a duplicate licence. The licensing authority may also *suo motu* issue a duplicate licence, if a licence is found to be torn or damaged when it is presented for renewal.

(*c*) The fee for a duplicate licence issued under sub-clause v (*b*) shall be one rupee.

5. Licences issued under this Order shall be in Form II.

6. No licence shall be issued to any person—

(*a*) who is not a bona fide dealer; or

(*b*) who in the opinion of the licensing authority, has been profiteering in manure or has been hoarding or refusing to sell manure; or

(*c*) who is otherwise considered unsuitable by the licensing authority to be granted a licence.

7. The licensing authority shall have discretion to issue or refuse to issue a licence to any applicant.

It shall not be necessary for the licensing authority to state in an Order refusing a licence, the reason for such refusal.

8. No person who is the holder of a licence issued under this Order shall contravene any of the conditions of the licence and if he does so then, without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against him, his licence may be cancelled or suspended by the licensing authority.

9. The licensing authority shall have discretion to cancel, revoke or modify any licence issued by him.

10. Any officer authorized by the Director may enter upon and inspect any premises in which he has reason to believe that the sale or storage for sale or distribution of manure is taking place contrary to the provisions of this Order or any order made thereunder.

11. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Order then, without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any Court trying the offence may order, that any stocks of manures together with the packages and coverings thereof, in respect of which the Court is satisfied that the offence has been committed, shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

12. (i) The repeal of the Madras Manure Dealers' Licensing Order, 1947, shall not affect proceedings or action which has already been or may hereafter be taken in respect of anything done or omitted to be done under the said Order and such proceedings or action shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been taken under this Order.

(ii) All licences issued under the said Order and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order shall be deemed to have been issued under this Order.

SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

(*See* Clause 4.)

Form of application for licence.

1. Applicant's name and address.
2. Applicant's place of business.
3. How long the applicant has been trading in manure.
4. Quantities of manure handled annually during the past two years (quantities to be specified in tons).

I declare that the following quantities of manure are in my possession this day and are held at the places noted against them.

Name of place. Quantity in tons.

I have carefully read the conditions of the licence in Form II in the Schedule to the Madras Manure Dealers' Licensing Order, 1949, and I agree to abide by them.

Signature of the applicant.

FORM II.

(*See* Clause 5.)

THE MADRAS MANURE DEALERS' LICENSING ORDER, 1949.

Licence for the sale or distribution of manure.

Subject to the provisions of the Madras Manure Dealers' Licensing Order, 1949, and the orders made thereunder and to the terms and conditions of this licence
is/are hereby authorized to deal in the sale or distribution of manure.

2. The licensees shall carry on the aforesaid business at the following places.

NOTE.—When the same person carries on business in more than one place a separate licence should be obtained in respect of each such place and the registers and returns referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 below should be maintained and submitted separately for each such place.

3. The licensee shall not store manure in any place other than that specified in paragraph 2, except with the approval of the licensing authority.

4. The licensee shall maintain a register of daily accounts showing correctly all transactions in manure in his possession or control. It shall show—

(*a*) the opening stock on each day;

(*b*) the quantities produced or received on each day, showing the place of origin, that is, the name of oil miller or factory or other consignor from whom received;

(*c*) the quantities sold, delivered or otherwise disposed of on each day showing the places of destination and the names of the consignees; and

(*d*) the closing stock on each day.

5. The licensee shall submit to the licensing authority so as to reach him not later than the 10th of each month, a true return in Form III set out in the Schedule to the Madras Manure Dealers' Licensing Order, 1949, of the stocks, receipts, deliveries and balance during the preceding month.

6. The licensee shall exhibit in a prominent position at his place of business a statement showing the following particulars in English or in the principal language of the district.

(Each kind of manure should be separately shown).

Quantity of manure stocked.

Selling price per cwt.

Date.

7. The licensee shall issue to every customer a correct receipt or invoice, as the case may be, in which shall be given the name, address, licence number of the licensee, the date of the transaction, the quantity sold, the price per cwt. and the total amount charged and shall keep a duplicate of such receipt or invoice, to be available for inspection on demand by any officer authorized by the Director of Agriculture, Madras.

8. The licensee shall give all facilities at all reasonable times to any officer authorized by the Director of Agriculture, Madras, for the inspection of his accounts and stocks wheresoever they may be kept and for taking samples of such manures for examination.

9. The licensee shall comply with any directions that may be given to him by the Director of Agriculture, Madras, or any officer authorized by him in regard to the sale or storage for sale or distribution of manure.

10. The licensee shall not have in his possession or under his control any manure in excess of the net quantity revealed by his accounts and if any such excess quantity is not properly accounted for by him it will be liable to be confiscated by the Government.

11. A contravention of any of the conditions of this licence whether by the licensee or by his agent or servant or by any person who can reasonably be presumed to have been acting on his behalf, will render the licence liable to cancellation or suspension without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against the licensee.

FORM III.

(*See* paragraph 5 of Form II.)

Return of stocks, receipts and deliveries of manure for the month of .

Name

Address Licence No.

Quantity

I. *Oil Millers*: (Each kind of oil cake should be separately shown.)

1. Stock of oil cake as per last return.
2. Quantity of oil cake produced or received during the month.
3. Quantity sold during the month.
4. Average weekly prices of each kind of oil cake.
5. Balance of stock of oil cake on the last date of the month.

II. *Other Dealers*: (Each kind of manure should be shown separately.)

1. Stock of manure as per last return.
2. Quantity of manure purchased during the month.
3. Quantity of manure sold during the month.
4. Stock of manure at the end of the month.

Weekly average prices of manure per cwt.

Signature of the licensee.

(36)

Agriculture—Manures—Madras Oil Cake (Movement Control) Order, 1949—Issued under the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Ordinance, 1949.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Ordinance, 1949 (Madras Ordinance No. VI of 1949), read with sections 9 and 20 of the said Ordinance and in supersession of the Madras Oil Cake (Movement Control) Order, 1943, published with Development Department notification, dated the 22nd September 1943, at page 8 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 5th October 1943, as subsequently amended, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following order:—

ORDER.

1. (1) This Order may be called the Madras Oil Cake (Movement Control) Order, 1949.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) " Director " means the Director of Agriculture, Madras, and includes any person authorized by him to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on the Director by this Order;

(*b*) " export " means to take out of the Province of Madras to any other Province in India or to an Indian State or from one district to another in the Province;

(*c*) " oil cake " means all kinds of cake obtained as residue after the extraction of oil from vegetable seeds.

3. (i) No person shall export oil cake except under and in accordance with a permit issued in that behalf by the Director, which shall be in the Form in the Schedule to this Order:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to the export of—

(*a*) oil cake under and in accordance with a permit duly issued, before the coming into force of this Order by the Director or by any officer authorized by him;

(*b*) any oil cake constituting the stores of any vessel plying on a coasting run from any place in this Province to any place in India outside the Province or to any place in another district:

Provided further that the Director may by general or special order, exempt from the provisions of this clause export of oil cake to such extent, in such manner and for such period as may be specified in the Order.

(ii) If it appears to the Director that a permit issued by him under sub-clause (i) is not likely to be utilized or that there are sufficient reasons requiring its cancellation, he may cancel the permit and on such cancellation the holder of the permit shall forthwith return the permit to the Director.

4. The Director shall have absolute discretion to issue or refuse to issue a permit to any applicant. It shall not be necessary for the Director to state in an order refusing a permit the reason for such refusal.

5. Applications for permits to export oil cake during any calendar month shall be made in writing not later than the fifteenth day of the preceding calendar month to the Director and shall contain full and true particulars of the following:—

(1) Name of the consignor (full name and address to be given).

(2) Name of the consignee (full name and address to be given).

(3) Quantity (in tons and cwt.) and kind of oil cake.

(4) Port, railway station or place of despatch (including district in which situated).

(5) Port, railway station or place of destination (including district in which situated).

(6) Price at which the oil cake included in the consignment has been sold with full particulars as to whether the price is inclusive of bag and packing charges of ex-godown, etc.

6. Where any oil cake is exported by rail in accordance with a permit issued by the Director, the consignor shall deliver the permit to the Stationmaster of the station from which the oil cake is exported who shall return the permit to the Director on completion of despatch of the quantity therein mentioned with the entries in respect of each consignment showing the quantity despatched and the date of despatch duly certified by the Stationmaster on the permit.

7. Where any oil cake is exported by sea in accordance with a permit issued by the Director, the consignor shall deliver the permit to the Collector of Customs who shall return the permit to the Director after the consignment has been exported.

8. Where any oil cake is exported otherwise than by rail or by sea in accordance with a permit issued by the Director, the permit shall be disposed of in accordance with such instructions as the Director may indicate on the permit.

9. (1) The repeal of the Madras Oil Cake (Movement Control) Order, 1943, shall not affect proceedings or action which has already been or may hereafter be taken in respect of anything done or omitted to be done under the said Order and such proceedings or action shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been taken under this Order.

(2) All permits issued under the said Order and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order shall be deemed to have been issued under this Order.

SCHEDULE.

[*See* Clause 3 (1).]

The upper portion of the permit shall be stamped on the reverse by the Stationmaster or the Collector of Customs, as the case may be, of the station of despatch and returned to the Director. The lower portion should be retained for his record.

P. No.

Permit to export

During P. No.

Product

Quantity

Quality

Consignor:

Address

Port
Railway Station } of despatch
Place

District.

Consignee :

Address

Port
Railway Station } of destination
Place

District—Province.

Dated *Director.*

Conditions of permit.

1. This permit is not transferable.

2. It is liable to be cancelled without previous notice at the absolute discretion of the issuing authority.

3. It is valid only for one month from the date stated in the permit as the date on which the permit begins to be valid.

4. Any permit that is taken out but is not utilized should be returned immediately to the issuing authority.

5. Every consignor shall furnish correctly such information as may be demanded from him and shall carry out such instructions as may be given to him from time to time by the Director of Agriculture or any other officer duly authorized by him in this behalf.

APPENDIX.

Control Order—Extension of certain orders to Banganapalle and Pudukkottai.

I

(G.O. Ms. No. 486, Food, dated 29th May 1948.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with Public (Political) Department Notification No. 27, dated the 12th May 1948, published at page 425 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th May 1948, the Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of States, No. 176-1 B, dated the 23rd March 1948, the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-1, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17(2) of the said Act, and of all other powers hereunto enabling and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby directs that the following orders, as for the time being in force, shall extend to the States of Banganapalle and Pudukkottai as if the said States form part of the districts of Kurnool and Tiruchirappalli respectively in the Province of Madras :—

(i) The Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947;

(ii) The Essential Articles (Restricted Acquisition) Order, 1947;

(iii) The Madras Food (Restrictions on Service of Meals by Catering Establishments) Order, 1947;

(iv) The Order relating to restriction on the number of participants at parties other than marriage parties, published with the Food Department notification, dated the 17th December 1946, at page 967 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 17th December 1946.

(v) The order relating to restriction on the number of participants at marriage parties, published with the Food Department notification, dated the 10th July 1947, at pages 538–539 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 22nd July 1947.

II

(G.O. Ms. No. 486, Food, dated 29th May 1948.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with Public (Political) Department Notification No. 27, dated the 12th May 1948, published at page 425 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th May 1948, the Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of States, No. 176-I-B., dated the 23rd March 1948, the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-1, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act, and of all other powers hereunto enabling and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby directs that the following orders, as for the time being in force, shall extend to the State of Pudukkottai as if that State forms part of the Province of Madras:—

(i) The Madras Rationing Order, 1947;

(ii) The Madras Rationing Enquiry Order, 1947;

(iii) The Madras Rationing (Preparatory Measures) Order, 1947.

III

(G.O. Ms. No. 600, Food, dated 5th July 1948.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-1, dated the 21st October 1946, section 17 (2) of the said Act, and Public (Political) Department Notification No. 27, dated the 12th May 1948, published at page 425 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th May 1948, and of all other powers hereunto enabling, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby directs that the following orders as for the time being in force shall apply to the States of Banganapalle and Pudukkottai as if the said States form part of Kurnool and Tiruchirappalli districts respectively in the Province of Madras :—

ORDER.

1. The Madras Foodgrains (Movement Control) Order, 1947, published with Food Department Notification No. 25, dated the 24th June 1947, at pages 107–110 of the Rules Supplement to Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th June 1947.

2. The Madras Wheat, Rice Preparations (Movement Control) Order, 1947, published with Food Department Notification No. 25, dated the 24th June 1947, at pages 110–112 of the Rules Supplement to Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th June 1947.

3. Order I, published with Food Department Notification No. 25, dated the 29th June 1948, at pages 520–521 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 29th June 1948, prohibiting the transport of certain foodgrains from one district to another or to the State of Sandur except under permits.

4. Order published with the Food Department notification, dated the 27th May 1948, at pages 432–434 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 1st June 1948, regulating the transport of paddy and rice for personal consumption.

IV

(G.O. Ms. No. 780, Food, dated 26th August 1948.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with Public (Political) Department Notification No. 27, dated the 12th May 1948, published at page 425 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th May 1948, the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-1, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act and of all other powers hereunto enabling, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby directs that the Madras Flour (Use in Making Paste or Starch) Prohibition Order, 1947, as for the time being in force, shall apply to the States of Banganapalle and Pudukkottai as if the said States form part of the Kurnool and Tiruchirappalli districts respectively in the Province of Madras, subject to the modification that in the said order, sub-clause (c) of clause 1 shall be omitted.

V

(G.O. Ms. No. 787, Food, dated 31st August 1948.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-1 dated the 21st October 1946, section 17 (2) of the said Act and Public (Political) Department Notification No. 27, dated the 12th May 1948, published at page 425 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th May 1948, and of all other powers hereunto enabling and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby directs that the order published with Food Department Notification, dated the 24th April 1947, at pages 376-377 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th May 1947, as subsequently amended, regulating the hulling of paddy in areas where statutory rationing is in force, as for the time being in force, shall apply to the Pudukkottai Municipality and Sadayaparai village in the Pudukkottai State as if the said municipality and village form part of the Tiruchirappalli district in the Province of Madras, subject to the modification that clause 3 of the said Order shall be omitted.

VI

(G.O. Ms. No. 806, Food, dated 8th September 1948.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) of the Essential Supplies Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with Public (Political) Department Notification No. 27, dated the 12th May 1948, published at page 425of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th May 1948, the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-1, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act and of all other powers hereunto enabling and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby directs that the order requiring all flour mills in the Province to restrict the output of bran to five per cent of the whole wheat when milling wheat, published with Food Department notification, dated the 22nd August 1947, at page 655 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 2nd September 1947, as for the time being in force, shall apply to the States of Banganapalle and Pudukkottai as if the said States form part of the Kurnool and Tiruchirappalli districts respectively in the Province of Madras.

VII

(G.O. Ms. No. 863, Food, dated 28th September 1948.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with Public (Political) Department Notification No. 27, dated the 12th May 1948, published at page 425 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th May 1948, the Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of States, No. 176–I-B, dated the 23rd March 1948, the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-1, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act, and of all other powers hereunto enabling, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby directs that the following Order, as for the time being in force, shall apply to the States of Banganapalle and Pudukkottai as if the said States form part of the districts of Kurnool and Tiruchirappalli respectively in the Province of Madras :—

ORDER.

The Order relating to the prohibition of the transport of paddy, rice, millets, wheat and their products (excluding products of foodgrains which are used as cattle feeds, viz., rice bran, wheat bran, bran and husks of millets and maize) and groundnuts (unshelled nuts as well as kernels) by motor vehicles between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m., published in the Food Department notification, dated 3rd April 1947, at page 291 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th April 1947, as subsequently amended.

VIII

(G.O. Ms. No. 770, Food, dated the 20th August 1948.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with Public (Political) Department Notification No. 27, dated the 12th May 1948, published at page 425 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th May 1948, the Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of States, No. 176 I-B, dated the 23rd March 1948, the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Works, Mines and Power, No. P. 110 (1), dated the 12th December 1946, and of all other powers hereunto enabling, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby directs that the Madras Kerosene Control Order, 1947, as for the time being in force, shall extend to the States of Banganapalle and Pudukkottai as if the said States form part of the districts of Kurnool and Tiruchirappalli respectively in the Province of Madras, subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(1) in clause 1, for sub-clause (3), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely :—
"(3) it shall come into force on the 24th August 1948" ;

(2) in clauses 3 (1) and 12 (1), for the words "on and after the date of publication of this Order," the words and figures "on and after the 24th August 1948," shall be substituted ; and

(3) clause 22 shall be omitted.

IX

(G.O. Ms. No. 532, Food, dated 12th June 1948.)

(i)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) and (2) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with Public (Political) Department Notification No. 27, dated the 12th May 1948, published at page 425 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th May 1948, the Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of States, No. 176-I-B, dated the 23rd March 1948, the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No. PY. 603 (2)-1, dated the 21st October 1946, and section 17 (2) of the said Act, and of all other powers hereunto enabling, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby directs that the Order, published with the Food Department notification, dated the 23rd December 1947, at pages 2–3 of an extraordinary issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th December 1947, as for the time being in force, shall extend to the States of Banganapalle and Pudukkottai as if the said States form part of the districts of Kurnool and Tiruchirappalli respectively in the Province of Madras.

(ii)

Under clause 1 (2) of the Order, published with the Food Department notification, dated the 23rd December 1947, at pages 2–3 of an extraordinary issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th December 1947, as subsequently amended, read with the Food Department notification, dated the 12th June 1948, published at page 463 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th June 1948, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby notifies the 15th day of June 1948 as the date on which the said Order, except clause 1 thereof which has already come into force in the whole of the Province of Madras, shall come into force in the States of Banganapalle and Pudukkottai.

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